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PRAVDA CITES BROWN, BRZEZINSKI ON SALT, HITS GOP RIGHTWING

LD091125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 6 April, TASS--The attention of the U.S. public is focused on the question of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation agreement. Statements by prominent politicians and public figures and press articles indicate that most Americans have an interest in the speediest achievement of agreement in this vitally important sphere.

The sooner the United States signs and ratifies the SALT agreement, the more the cause of detente and the peoples' security will benefit from it, T. Downey, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, writes in NEWSDAY. The congressman calls on the U.S. administration to agree to constructive Soviet proposals and to do everything to insure the speedy signing of the SALT agreement.

The U.S.-USSR talks on SALT-II are aimed at reversing the arms race, Prof R. Barnet, director of the Institute of Policy Studies, notes. After this step, he continues, a real process of reducing arsenals of nuclear weapons can begin.

In the last few days administration officials have also devoted considerable attention to the SALT-II issue. Delivering a speech devoted entirely to the SALT-II problem to members of the Foreign Policy Association and the Council on International Relations in New York, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stressed that this agreement is of great significance for "concrete problems of the military security" of the USSR and the United States. "The SALT process," the secretary said, "is important for the further development of American-Soviet relations and East-West relations in general." He also noted that "if the impression is created that the United States is disregarding or even rejecting strategic arms limitation, our prestige in the eyes of our allies and friends will be damaged."

Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, speaking to the Chicago Council on International Relations, described this agreement as an "important step forward in the sphere of strategic arms control," stressing at the same time that it "could insure the necessary strategic stability for progress in the sphere of political relations" between the USSR and the United States. Z. Brzezinski particularly noted that both the Soviet Union and the United States "are aware that SALT-II could help contain the threat of nuclear catastrophe which arises from unrestricted rivalry in the strategic arms sphere."

While generally supporting the SALT-II agreement, at the same time the presidential adviser had a number of reservations. Thus he asserted that this agreement, in his understanding, "does not herald the end to East-West rivalry." By virtue of this, in his words, "the United States must possess adequate military might," and consequently continue to "modernize and improve its nuclear and conventional arms."

It is known that the nearer work on this agreement comes to completion, the more active the opponents of detente in the United States become in their efforts to delay or even wreck achieving the agreement. This is indicated, in particular, by a letter to the U.S. Senate from 12 Republican senators. It puts forward a whole series of "reservations" and "amendments" to the draft agreement, and also contains a demand for its "linkage" with questions which have no connection with it.

The authors of the letter, among whom are representatives of the Republican Party's right wing such as R. Dole, R. Schweiker, S. Thurmond and others, are in essence seeking unilateral advantages for the United States as a condition for the signing of the agreement, threatening otherwise to vote against its ratification.

Commenting on this letter, political observers here note that the position it expresses goes against the sentiments of the vast majority of the American people.

The debate mounted in the United States around the strategic arms limitation issue indicates the differing approach of various circles in that country to an agreement which is of great significance not only for Soviet-American relations but also for slackening the arms race in the world and consolidating positive trends in the international situation as a whole.

SALT DELEGATION LEADERS HOLD MEETING IN GENEVA

LD061758 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 6, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1638 GMT on 9 April reports: "The leaders of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks had a meeting here today."]

TASS CITES CARTER'S REMARKS ON LIMITING STRATEGIC ARMS

LD090505 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0420 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington--President Carter has stated that achieving a new agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms is "one of the main aims" of the U.S. Government's foreign policy. Speaking in Richmond, Virginia, he noted that this agreement would make it possible "to lessen the danger of nuclear destruction." The President stressed that the agreement would correspond to the national security interests of the United States and would be subject to "due verification."

At the same time, the President [word indistinct] deferred to reactionary circles in the United States which are against the Soviet-American SALT agreement and for stepping up the arms race. In particular, he noted that the United States would strive for "peace from a position of strength" and spoke in favor of further strengthening of the American war machine.

CORRESPONDENT SEES NO CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM AT MBFR TALKS

LD091507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent K. Perevoshohikov report "200th Session" from the "World Today" feature compiled by B. Rodionov]

[Text] The 200th plenary session has been held at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. It has not, however, made any change in the course of the talks, our correspondent K. Perevoshohikov writes. The head of the U.S. delegation, who chaired the session, voiced optimism over reaching an agreement. But the Western powers' practical actions do not, alas, provide grounds for optimism. Their representatives in Vienna are continuing to pile up artificial barriers, and the talks are therefore at a standstill.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD071300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan with TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov and international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin]

Spanish Elections

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Municipal elections were held in Spain on 3 April. These were the first democratic elections to the local organs of authority. We are asked by Kukilov of Moscow, Nesterov of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy and others to talk about the results and what significance they have for Spain. Here is Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer. Please begin, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

[Krasikov] Their importance lies in the fact, if nothing else, that these were the first elections to the local organs of authority since the fall of the Franco dictatorship. There have already been two parliamentary elections. The Cortes which was elected in June 1977 formulated a new constitution, and then another parliamentary general election was held. This happened just over a month ago. Thus the power at the center has been in the hands of an organ formed as a result of voting by the entire people for over 18 months now. There have also been two referendums, one on the question of renouncing the old Francoist ways, the other in support of the new Constitution. Now this created what I would call a paradoxical situation, with a parliament elected by universal suffrage sitting in Madrid with a government responsible to it, but at the local level there were officials appointed to their posts under Franco still heading the administrations in towns and villages. These latest April elections put an end to this situation.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what were the main results?

[Krasikov] First, and this is the most important thing, the old Francoist administration has been abolished everywhere.

Second, and this is no less important, the left parties achieved a tremendous success--that is, those very parties which were banned under Franco. I refer primarily to the Communists and Socialists. By the number of votes polled by its candidates, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] rivals the government Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. Only the system of allocating territory to constituencies, under which small groups of the population send as many deputies to local organs as the big workers' centers, was responsible for the fact that, in the overall total of deputies' places gained, the ruling party still stayed in front. Nevertheless, it is a fact that it was the leftwing parties which gained the victory in the country's biggest cities. Because of an agreement between the Socialists and Communists they secured for themselves the post of alcalde--as mayors are called in Spain--in 20 of 52 provincial centers, including such cities as Madrid and Barcelona--the biggest cities with a population of more than 4 million each--Leon, Valencia, Ovideo, Malaga, Guadalajara, Salamanca, Saragossa, Alicante, and in a whole series of other major cities throughout the country. Over the country as a whole, according to provisional figures, among the elected municipal councillors there are 30,000 UCD members, 14,000 Socialists, 4,000 Communists and 2,500 members of the right-center group Democratic Union.

And finally--or thirdly, if you like--a very important aspect is the severe defeat inflicted on the extreme rightwingers, including the blatantly Francoist groups.

I think it ought to be said that the municipal council elections have convincingly confirmed once again that Spain has firmly turned its back on its Francoist past. The Spanish people are full of determination to advance further along the road of consolidating their democratic liberties.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, it is known that a new Spanish government has been formed this week.

[Krasikov] Just so. Adolfo Suarez, the UCD leader, has compiled the list of his new Cabinet. Let us recall that he has headed several governments in succession since the summer of 1976. His first step then was to proclaim an amnesty for anti-Franco political prisoners. Then, it was on his proposal that the fascist National Movement Party was dissolved, and the democratic parties, including the Communists, were legalized. This took place exactly 2 years ago. Then the first democratic parliament was elected, a constitution was worked out, wiping out the old Francoist legislation--I have already mentioned this--and finally, a month ago, the elections for the first constitutional parliament were held. So from now on, one may say that a really new page is opening in the history of Spain.

The formation of elective organs on the basis of the new laws has been completed. The implementation of these laws, the completion of the democratization process and the granting of broad national autonomy to all the peoples inhabiting the territory of Spain--these are now on the agenda.

SALT Talks History

[Kosovan] We go back to your letters, comrades. Karshin from the Lithuanian SSR, Nimkin from Moscow Oblast, Vyacheslav Simorov from the town of Shumerlya in the Chuvash ASSR ask us to talk about the history of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic weapons.

The Soviet-American talks began in November 1969. First, they took place in Helsinki and Vienna, later in Geneva. At one time they were called SALT for short, using the first letters of the words making up the English phrase "strategic arms limitation talks." The Soviet press uses the Russian abbreviation, OSV--strat gic arms limitation talks.

The SALT talks led to the conclusion in May 1972 of a permanent agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, and a provisional agreement on some measures in the sphere of limiting strategic weapons. Since it was intended not to stop there, but to move further toward the solution of problems, the agreement reached began to be called SALT-I. The successful outcome of the SALT-I talks created conditions for the signing of new joint documents directed toward the prevention of nuclear war. The SALT-I agreement was of a provisional nature, covering the period 1972-1977, and dealt with only part of the problem. Therefore the parties continued the talks so as to work out a new agreement--SALT-II. In November 1974 in Vladivostok a working meeting was held between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and former U.S. President Ford. An understanding was reached there which marked a new stage in solving the problems of disarmament. On the basis of the understanding at Vladivostok the mutually acceptable balance of interests of the parties was consolidated, taking into account the peculiarities of the strategic position. This approach made way for the elaboration of effective measures to restrain the strategic arms race on the basis of equality and equal security for both sides.

In the subsequent period, however, certain forces in the United States succeeded in complicating the talks. Circles connected with the military-industrial complex are organizing stiff opposition to the new agreement.

At the same time, 75 percent of the U.S. population supports the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the conclusion of a new SALT agreement, as public opinion polls show. It is generally recognized that the new agreement is a great step in restraining the arms race and in strengthening international security.

Vishchevskiy from Pyatigorsk, Savelyev from Vishniy Volochek in Kalininskaya Oblast, Morozov from Kovrovo, Khaybulin from Kazan and others ask: What is an Islamic republic?

Iranian Islamic Republic

As you know, Iran was declared an Islamic republic on 1 April on the basis of the results of the nationwide referendum. The proclamation of an Islamic republic in Iran signifies the final victory over the shah's tyranny and consolidates the republican form of government in law. Soon the draft of the new constitution of Iran is to be published, in which a clear definition will be given of what an Islamic republic is.

But meanwhile we can refer to Iranian Deputy Interior Minister Tabataba'i's interview with the papers KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT. In this interview he briefly talked about the draft of the new Iranian constitution. Islamic principles have become the main basis in formulating the basic law of the country.

There is nothing unexpected in this. This reflects the special character of Iran, which is that the majority of its population is associated with the traditions of Islam and the Shi'ite sect. National religious figures like Khomeyni, Taleqani and others who hold great authority with the population were at the head of the mass anti-shah movement, because the slogans they put forward in the prevailing revolutionary situation are of an objectively progressive character. They called on the people to fight the despotism of the monarchy and foreign domination, and for the establishment and satisfaction of the social demands of the broad masses of the people.

In his time Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out that the people's movement in the east frequently assumes original forms. The peculiarities of the Iranian revolution should be viewed from this standpoint: They are reflected in the present official title of the country, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the draft constitution, Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism along with Islam are recognized as official religions, the national minorities in Iran, the Kurds, Azerbaijanis, Lors, Turkomans, Arabs and others are given the right to their own culture, customs and traditions and to controlling their own affairs. The draft of the new constitution provides guarantees for all personal and social rights and liberties of Iranian citizens. The right to express an opinion and freedom of assembly and association were mentioned by Iranian Deputy Interior Minister Tabataba'i in his interview on the draft constitution. Political forces of a Marxist direction will also enjoy them.

Now about the basic directions of the foreign policy of the new republican Iran. And so, Iran has withdrawn from the CENTO military bloc, ended its deliveries of oil to racist South Africa and Israel and comes out against Zionism which has carried out aggression against the Arab countries.

The change which has taken place in Iran widens the sphere of convergence of the political positions of the Soviet Union and Iran in the international arena, makes it possible to build up relations between our countries on the basis of genuine goodneighborliness. I will recall once more that the Soviet state is not seeking special rights or advantages for itself in Iran and has no territorial claims to it but desires that our 2,500-km border of peace and friendship.

Situation in Afghanistan

[Kosovan] Recently, (?a group of listeners from Kazan) writes, reports have appeared on armed clashes in the eastern regions of Afghanistan. Please give details of this.

As you know, comrades, after the April revolution a whole set of democratic reforms was implemented in Afghanistan. The land, the fundamental national resource, was handed over to the working peasants. And now the forces of reaction, the haute bourgeoisie, landowners and reactionary clergy, supported from abroad, are trying to deprive the people of Afghanistan of their gains. Recent reports testify that despite all assurances from the Government of Pakistan, armed groups of bandits continue to be sent into Afghanistan from its territory. As is testified by facts, the Pakistani special services, acting in contact with the CIA, are involved in this affair. According to the latest information, a mass transfer of armed units of the reactionary organization, the Muslim Brotherhood, is taking place over the Afghan-Pakistani border. They are crossing the border not at one but simultaneously at several points so as to create the impression of a ubiquitous action against the Government of Afghanistan. The center of activity of the bandit units crossing the border is in the eastern regions of Afghanistan, adjoining the Pakistani border. Reliable information has appeared that one of the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood organization sent a group of saboteurs to China under an understanding with the Chinese authorities to study guerrilla warfare. Moreover, according to reports in the foreign press, Chinese instructors are also taking part in training saboteurs on Pakistani territory. In one of the Muslim Brotherhood's military camps near the town of Lahore, Egyptian instructors also appeared recently.

Thus it is becoming increasingly obvious that the uprising of reactionary forces against the Afghan revolution is certainly not of a spontaneous nature, as Western propaganda is now trying to affirm, but is a carefully organized action of domestic and foreign reaction. A Supreme Defense Council was formed on 3 April to defend revolutionary gains. At the session which was held decisions were adopted directed toward frustrating foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country.

Popular Dissent in PRC

[Kosovan] I have in front of me a letter from Azashikov from Moscow. He writes, and I quote: Are there any forces in China which come out against the policy of the present leadership of the country?

Yes, such forces do exist. The latest reports from Beijing show the indignation of the Chinese working people against the present order existing in the country and their unwillingness to tolerate Maoist tyranny. Many demonstrations of young people have taken place in Shanghai, one of the largest cities of the PRC. They came there from the rural regions to which they had been forcibly exiled under the pretext of undergoing labor tempering in the countryside. According to the press reports over 1 million people were sent to rural areas from Shanghai alone. The demonstrators demanded to be allowed to return to their native towns and to be given work.

According to reports from Beijing at least seven unofficial newspapers have appeared recently. They are assiduously written out by hand and each edition has only a few hundred copies. Most of these newspapers publish political sketches and texts of the so-called unplanned dazibao. They tell of dissatisfaction with the existing order and of demands to tear down Maoism. Officials of the special services quickly tear down such dazibao, and their authors--if they are discovered--are subjected to severe repressions.

Not long ago the existence of an underground radio station became known; it is named 1 August, the day of the formation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Its broadcasts say that in unleashing the war against Vietnam the present leaders had pushed China into a catastrophe.

Our broadcast has come to an end.

HYPOCRISY OF WESTERN HUMAN RIGHTS CHAMPIONS CRITICIZED

LD061323 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of historical sciences S. Mokshin article: "The Hypocrisy of Democracy's 'Champions'. What Lies Behind the Calls for 'Liberalization'"]

[Text] The socialist community countries' economic achievements and the growth of the prosperity of the peoples' masses are forcing Western ideologists to seek new methods in their futile attempts to defame our reality. Operating according to the "by hook or by crook" principle, "Sovietologists" and "Kremlinologists" of every stripe have of late been intensively fueling the myth which they themselves have created of a "closed society." Blatantly distorting the facts, they are seeking to represent the socialist system as a "closed" system which hampers its citizens' communication with other peoples, shuns the exchange of information and impedes the development of contacts among people.

Rejecting these slanderous attacks by bourgeois propaganda, L.I. Brezhnev has stressed that the socialist countries are not a "closed society." We are open to all that is upright and honest and we are prepared to multiply contacts in every possible way by utilizing the favorable conditions which detente creates.

The CPSU has repeatedly declared that cultural exchange and contacts among people must serve humane ideals, the cause of peace and the strengthening of trust and friendship among peoples. The importance of observing these principles is essential in the quest for mutually acceptable decisions in spheres such as cultural cooperation and the exchange of ideas and information [sentence as published]. However, it is precisely there that disregard of even elementary demands of the detente policy are encountered most frequently--as attested by the propaganda campaign over the question of the so-called "free exchange of ideas and people" which certain Western circles use to conceal quite different aims. In persistently putting forward the theses of the "free flow of ideas," bourgeois ideologists imagine this flow--or to be more precise: anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda--as going in only one direction: from West to East, carrying propaganda on to the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In this connection one cannot help noting the imperialist circles' propaganda ballyhoo over the so-called persecution of "dissidents" and the cries to the whole world that "human rights are violated" in the socialist countries. Blatantly distorting the meaning and aims of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, the bourgeois mass media are mounting an attack on the democratic bases of the political organization of society in the USSR and the other socialist countries and are demanding the "liberalization" of their political systems. Thus in their book "National Security and Detente", a collective of authors from the U.S. National War College headed by Gen A. Goodpaster, former NATO commander in chief in Europe, under the pretext that detente must "extend the limits of the defense of human dignity and individual development," recommends that the U.S. administration impose on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries its own concept of individual freedom, otherwise detente "will be an illusion...." [paragraph continues]

Prof Marshall Shulman, director of Columbia University's Russian Institute and advisor to the U.S. secretary of state, believes that the West must promote the development of pluralist trends in the Soviet Union as a necessary condition for a substantial relaxation of tension and must seek "to erode the Soviet Union's ideological commitments." Unlike the "hawks," Shulman suggests the tactic of partial steps having "reasonable chances of success."

Things have reached the point where the U.S. Congress adopted a decision to create a special commission whose efforts are focused on "revealing" how the Soviet Union is fulfilling the terms of the Helsinki agreement concerning human rights. Certain Western politicians even resort to open blackmail. There is no other way to assess the U.S. President's statements in support of renegades, Washington's claims to teach others how to live, and open and crude attempts to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

It is quite obvious that, having started a new "crusade" against socialism, the alleged defenders of human rights are only concerned about the freedom of anti-Soviet actions and the "right" to discredit the socialist system as social practice and shake the political foundations of Soviet society. And it is strange to hear words about freedom and democracy on the lips of those who have always been, are and will remain zealous supporters of political discrimination at home. These gentlemen forget that on their hands and the hands of those like them is the blood of patriots in Vietnam, democrats in Chile, fighters for Angola's independence and the victims of unbridled apartheid in South Africa and Ulster. They act as if there were no trace of segregation of Negroes and discrimination against ethnic minorities in the United States, and no "verufsverbot" in the FRG. As if the "free world" did not have more than 18 million unemployed on its conscience. As if there were no murders of politicians or police surveillance of progressively minded citizens....

Such is the hypocrisy of the bourgeoisie: In every way it restricts in practice the working people's real rights and freedoms, which they have often gained in bitter class struggles. Can the inveterate anticommunists name a single bourgeois state which has not only proclaimed but really insured such important rights as the right to take part in state administration, the right to work, leisure, education, security in old age and participation by the working people in production management? There are not and cannot be any such countries in the capitalist world!

The Western "zealots" of democracy take little interest in the true facts of socialist reality. Yet they willingly seize on slanderous and provocative statements in defense of the rights of "persecuted intellectuals" in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and try to obtain freedom for certain individuals to harm socialism and to engage in subversive activity against the socialist system--usually on instructions from outside.

Our opponents would like to find any forces opposing socialism within the socialist community countries. And since there are no such forces, because there are neither oppressed classes nor exploited nationalities in socialist society, they create the appearance of "internal opposition." Blatant juggling takes place: First they paint a false picture of reality, then they draw lying conclusions from it.

However, this anti-Soviet campaign, which is directed from certain centers, has now misfired, and cracks have appeared in its propaganda machinery. The ideological services of imperialism are now being forced to introduce amendments in the "conceptual developments" of anti-Soviet centers. Preference has recently been given not to open opponents of communism but to persons calling themselves progressive who are not averse to donning the harness of extremist criticism of real socialism...from "leftist" positions.

The uselessness of attempts to shake the socialist political system and distort the role and place of the communist party in society is obvious to every rational person. Even an inveterate anti-Sovietist such as Prof F. Barghoorn laments the fact that Soviet people, particularly the intelligentsia, did not heed the West's appeals to support dissidents, who are passed off there as a kind of "democratic movement." "The vast majority of the Soviet intelligentsia," the author grieves, "supports socialism" and is "prepared to work within the framework of the communist political system." "There is still less chance," Barghoorn continues, "of Soviet workers and the kolkhoz peasantry ever displaying, in the foreseeable future, the desire or ability" to move in the direction of the "transformation of Soviet society" into a bourgeois society.

It is this, above all, which disturbs the capitalist bigwigs and their underlings--the "free" propagandists.

PARIS CONFERENCE ON SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM SCORED

LD091215 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Article by Boris Ruykovich under the rubric "Yours, Etc": "You Are Looking in the Wrong Place...."]

[Text] The best form of defense is attack. International Zionism has long employed this expansionist doctrine of the Israeli military. And just as Israel justifies its aggression by saying that it has to defend itself, Zionists of all hues attack Israel's critics, accusing them of anti-Semitism, of course. The latest example of this apology for a strategy was the so-called international conference devoted to problems relating to anti-Semitism... in the Soviet Union. Some 30 university, political and religious figures went to Paris recently from the United States, Israel and a number of West European countries and organized another ecumenical lament for the fate of Soviet Jews.

By all appearances, the conference was hastily prepared in order to discharge a propaganda volley on the eve of the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Why, you might ask. To distract the international public's attention at least to some degree from criticism of the treacherous deal and Israel's aggressive course. The conference organizers' paramount aim was given away by the participants when they cited the Soviet Union's condemnation of Israeli aggression as "proof of anti-Semitism in the USSR." American Professor William (Korey) attempted to prove the "growing anti-Semitism in the USSR" by listing newspaper articles and books devoted to the condemnation of Zionism. According to this kind of logic the entire UN General Assembly is guilty of anti-Semitism, since it has condemned Zionism as a manifestation of racism, as is the UN Human Rights Commission which accused Israel of genocide.

Having uttered a mass of absurdities to the effect that "Jews in the USSR are forbidden access to state institutions," that "Jews cannot join the party since only communists can be members" (?!), that "Jews are persecuted in order to convince the Arab states of the soundness of the alliance with the USSR," the conference participants decided to hold a new international conference on the same subject.

So, brazen accusations are being made against a country whose army saved hundreds of thousands of Jews from the ovens of Majdanek and Auschwitz; a country in which Jews, like the representatives of other Soviet nationalities and ethnic groups, have all the political rights guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, actively participate in all spheres of spiritual and material life and received government awards and honorary titles along with the others; a country where Jewish writers have their own magazine and write and publish books in their own language which are translated into Russian and into the languages of other fraternal people which makes them a cultural asset of the entire USSR.

I would like to advise the organizers of future public debates to seek manifestations of anti-Semitism elsewhere, in particular under their own noses. Especially as then you will not have to concoct facts. According to the Western press, anti-Semitism is a chronic disease in the United States and in Western Europe. According to data from the London Institute on the Jewish Question, Britain has the most powerful anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi organization in Western Europe--the "National Front," which has 10,000 members.

Anti-Semitic organizations exist legally in the United States, the FRG, Italy, Austria and other countries.

In the summer of 1978 the American Nazi Party mounted a demonstration in Skokie, the Jewish district of Chicago. The fascists marched in brown shirts bearing the swastika and to the accompaniment of "Hitler Was Right" slogans. A few days before the international conference in Paris, at a stadium in the Italian city of Varese, during an international basketball meeting, many young Italians raised their arms in the fascist salute when the Israeli national anthem was played and shouted: "Jews to the ovens!" and "Hitler taught us to kill Jews!"

So, messrs specialists on anti-Semitism, you are looking in the wrong place.

UNIDO CONFERENCE IN VIENNA ADOPTS FINAL ACT

LD08191 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

["Important Decision"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, April 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: Today the 2nd session of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ended at the Vienna Hofburg Palace with the adoption of the final act. Representatives of more than 80 states took part. The conference adopted a decision to transform UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations and unanimously adopted its constitution. The preamble to the latter speaks of the need to establish a just economic and social order that would be attained by doing away with economic inequality, establishing rational and equal international economic relations, the implementation of dynamic social and economic reforms and the stimulation of necessary structural changes in the development of the world's economy.

All countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems, the document says, are fully resolved to contribute to international peace, security and the prosperity of all states in accordance with the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter.

V. Yerofeyev, the head of the Soviet delegation, speaking on behalf of the socialist countries, mentioned their contribution to elaborating the draft charter which is called upon to facilitate the tasks of building international economic relations on a progressive and democratic foundation, given stronger peace and international security. The socialist countries, he stressed, adhered to and still strictly adhere to the principle of voluntary contributions, as justified in practice, for rendering technical aid to the developing countries.

U.S. PRESSURING TURKEY TO EXTEND AGREEMENT ON BASES

LD092336 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

["Washington Exerts Pressure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 9, TASS--Trying to make up for the loss of tracking stations in Iran, the United States is drawing up extensive plans for using the territories of other countries to collect intelligence information about the Soviet Union.

As reported by the well-informed newspaper Washington STAR with reference to high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration, the Pentagon is "laying special emphasis" on the use of its war bases in Turkey. This is why Washington is bringing pressure to bear on the government of that country in an attempt to obtain its agreement to the prolongation of the term of existence of the 26 U.S. tracking stations which the United States has the right to use only up to October 9th. At the same time, the Pentagon intends to use the Turkish airspace for flights of U-2 spy planes along the border with the Soviet Union.

In exchange for permission to use Turkish territory and airspace for collecting intelligence information about the USSR, the United States is prepared to expand military aid to that country. The Washington STAR recalls in this connection that the White House has already decided to ask the Congress for additional allocations to Turkey for the next fiscal year amounting to 150 million dollars. The New York TIMES, in turn, gives the views of U.S. officials, who believe that Turkey will hardly allow the use of bases in her territory or even permit flights over it.

Allegedly To Verify SALT

LD092150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by commentator Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] Having lost its intelligence bases in Iran, the United States is devoting greater attention to studying the possible use of bases in Turkey. The United States has offered the Turkish Government additional aid of about $100 million annually for the right to use the bases.

Thus begins a UPI cable from Washington. And later, once again, as has recently been repeatedly done, the cable refers to the alleged U.S. need to monitor Moscow's fulfillment of the agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments, and to be more precise, to carry out electronic espionage against USSR territory. The cable says: Apart from using bases on Turkish territory, the United States is also planning regular flights of U-2 reconnaissance planes over Turkey, allegedly with the aim of shadowing the USSR.

As we very well know, the U S. militarists' appetite in this respect is incessant. The talks between the U.S. and Turkish representatives, says the UPI correspondent, will probably last several more months before any kind of agreement is reached. However, it is quite obvious even now that such an agreement would hardly correspond to the interests of Turkey and, of course, it would in no way contribute to the development of good-neighborly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

CARTER'S ENERGY PROGRAM MEETS INTERESTS OF BIG BUSINESS

LD091712 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--Commentator Oleg Anichkin writes:

U.S. President J. Carter made a statement on the national television network to set forth his new energy program. This is the second program put forward by the President in the last two years. The reason: increased oil consumption in the USA despite earlier oil-saving measures. The energy problem in the USA is aggravated by a considerable increase in oil imports. After the downfall of the shah's regime, which assured a steady flow of Iranian oil to the USA, Washington found itself "dangerously dependent" on unstable sources of oil supply. President Carter said that this year the United States' oil demand will be met fifty per cent with imports which will cost it 50 billion dollars.

To this should be added that oil prices are growing from year to year. The OPEC countries have raised prices twice in the last four months. The latest increase was 9 per cent but actually, press reports say, it will turn out to be much greater.

The President's new program different little from the first one. He stresses again the need for oil saving by various means, for increasing oil production in the USA and for stepping up the development of alternative sources of energy. The President suggested a greater use of coal, solar energy and even firewood for heating. Time has shown, however, that such proposals have not brought any tangible results and the energy problem remains on the order of the day.

This time President Carter said nothing about the need for developing atomic power engineering. A serious emergency that occurred at the atomic power station in Pennsylvania, as a result of a violation of safety rules, has evidently influenced the President's decision on this matter.

The President's televised address also had some new points which may have far-reaching consequences both economically and politically. He announced a gradual lifting of price controls for oil produced at home in order to stimulate oil production in the USA. Under the existing laws, the President may bring up prices to those of the world market and he said that he would do so beginning with next June.

Quite understandably, this decision by the President has caused agitation among the oil monopolies which anticipate a sharp increase in their profits. It has already been estimated that they will gain yearly about 5 million dollars in profit extra when price controls are lifted. Fearing that this may cause public discontent the President announced his intention to impose a tax on superprofits in order to develop alternative sources of energy. But, as the President himself admitted, such a decision can be taken only with congressional approval, and the omnipotence of the oil lobby on the Capital Hill is known to all. In other words, the President is in for serious struggle in the Congress and no one ventures to make any forecasts concerning its outcome.

It is also noteworthy that the President's statement was clearly directed against the OPEC. Washington blames the petroleum-producing countries for almost all the energy difficulties of the USA. The United States seems to intend to declare a war on this organization.

Finally, the President's decision to lift oil price controls will inevitably lead up to a rise in the prices of petrol and other oil products, which in turn will send up the prices of other goods and services, or in other words, to increase sharply inflation high as it is without that. So this measures by the President may prove unpopular and even risky before the election campaign in the USA.

It remains to be seen whether the President's energy program will be effective this time. What is clear now is that this program meets, first of all, the interests of big business because it will enable businessmen to make bigger profits.

SENATE REFUSAL TO RATIFY HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES ASSAILED

LD072145 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

["Policy of Hypocrisy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 7 April, TASS--While trying to give moral lectures to other countries, the United States is at the same time stubbornly refusing to ratify the main international treaties which protect the inalienable rights of man. The attention of the U.S. Congress has again been drawn to this shameful fact by the well-known American political figure, Senator William Proxmire.

In a letter of address, dispatched to the members of the Senate, Proxmire calls for the ratification of the convention on prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. This is one of the basic international documents in the sphere of human rights and was concluded 31 years ago and ratified by 83 nations. "Our failure to ratify the convention is in sharp contrast with the unceasing concern for human rights being expressed by both Congress and the President," Proxmire stresses.

The de facto refusal by the United States to adhere to the international ban and to condemn crimes against the universally recognized human rights is by no means limited to a disregard of the convention on genocide. For over 1 year already the Senate has been examining the ratification of some of the most important international conventions on economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights, adopted within the framework of the United Nations and approved by many of the world's countries.

The representative coalition for a new foreign and military policy of the United States, which unites within its ranks more than 50 national public, religious, scientific, trade union, youth and women's organizations, has sent the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church a letter, which points out "the necessity of conducting hearings as soon as possible in order to ratify the conventions without delay." The American people, the authors write, have a profound interest in them.

However, it is evident that the legislators have their own opinion about this, which explains the delays of many years. Having ratified the international understandings in the sphere of human rights, the United States will officially have to testify on violations of these very same rights, the genuine guarantee of which is impracticable in the conditions of American "democracy."

AMERICAN AID USED FOR BLACKMAIL, POLITICAL PRESSURE

LD070711 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

U.S. official propaganda is always eager to talk about the "unselfish" and "generous" American "aid" to other countries. To listen to the gentlemen in Washington, the United States has no greater desire than care for the interests of foreign states, particularly developing ones.

History knows numerous examples of how Washington uses American aid as a tool for openly blackmailing and bringing political pressure to bear on countries unwilling to follow the lead of American imperialism.

One of the latest instances: The other day the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress froze military aid to Jordan for 1980 and 1981 fiscal years worth 121 million dollars. What did that country do to get on the black list of the American legislators? It stated its opposition to the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal concluded under Washington's aegis, and its unwillingness to join in further steps to establish a Middle East peace according to an American recipe, which ignores the Arabs' vital interests and promotes U.S. economic and military-strategic goals in that region.

The legislators themselves left no doubt about the political character of their "revenge". They stated bluntly that military "aid" to Jordan will not be granted until the President assures Congress that Jordan is manifesting "good will" and the desire to achieve further progress along the path of finalizing the "American settlement" in the Middle East. What Jordan needs for Washington to replace wrath with grace, it turns out, is "merely" to join Israel and Egypt. But this would "merely" be betrayal of the Palestine people and all the Arabs, grovelling before the USA, that is, doing what Egyptian President as-Sadat did and for which he already received generous promises of aid from Washington.

Or take a still fresher example. Yesterday the House of Representatives voted for suspending U.S. economic aid to Panama in the next financial year. Last week the same House of Representatives rejected another bill which envisaged the allocation of 2.3 million dollars of military aid to Panama.

The decisions of the House of Representatives are obviously an "act of revenging" Panama, whose people and government dared to insist on a revision of the shackling Panama Canal Treaty of 1903, and on concluding new agreements for handing over soverei-gnty over the Canal Zone by the year 2000. This is also a hint at the U.S. apparent intent to resort to repressions against Panama in case of its "intransigence" in the future.

Two different countries, yet the U.S. approaches them in absolutely the same manner: An exercise of independence on their part, dictated by their own interests, causes a convulsion of hatred in Washington. This makes it clear that "unselfish" American aid is actually bound by severe political and economic strings. And when Washington holds that these strings [words indistinct] other countries, are being severed, the United States sheds its mask of a worried guardian, and exposes the true nature of its "aid": instead of unselfishness--imperialist calculations; instead of philanthropy and altruism--imposition of narrowly-selfish terms in the interests and for the goals of the U.S. itself. This is the true face of the "benefactors" from Washington.

U.S. HYPOCRISY ON FINAL ACT REVEALED BY IMMIGRATION LAWS

LD061352 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

["Washington's Hypocritical Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 6, TASS--The preservation in the United States of immigration laws prohibiting entry for political considerations contradicts the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. These charges against the U.S. administration were made in Congress by representatives of a number of American public organizations.

For many years the United States denies visas to foreigners for the only reason that they profess certain political views or belong to certain political organizations, it was noted by the lawyer of the American Civil Liberties Union David Carliner. This concerns first of all trade union delegations from the Soviet Union, communist party leaders and a whole number of other categories of foreigners suspected of belonging to "subversive" organizations. U.S. consuls abroad, David Carliner stressed, have an infinitely number of times denied visas to foreigners on the basis of "confidential information" received from the CIA and the FBI. The United States is hypocritical when it insists on the observance of the Final Act by other countries while in the same breath barring entry into the country to "undesirable elements", in particular, to representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization or fighters against the dictatorship in Haiti.

David Carliner said that although already in June 1977 Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had publicly stated that the administration was reviewing the entire complex of questions connected with the issuance of visas, the State Department and the Department of Justice have not presented to Congress any proposals on how to reform the immigration and naturalization law.

Professor John Edsall of Harvard University, a representative of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, cited concrete examples of actions taken by American authorities to prevent entry into the United States of "undesirable persons". In 1978, he said, the U.S. authorities again denied an entry visa to the British sociologist Dr Frank, who was invited to the United States to deliver a series of lectures. His application was rejected on the grounds that in his printed works he had "expressed communist ideals". Last year the U.S. authorities delayed for several months the granting of a visa to the French physicist Jean Pierre Vigier on the grounds that he is a Marxist.

HARRISBURG ACCIDENT SHOWS DANGERS OF NUCLEAR RADIATION

LD100244 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The launching of the first Trident submarine in Groton, Connecticut, has been protested by thousands of people. The official ceremony last Thursday turned into another punitive operation by the police against the peace champions. Here is comment from our observer, Vladyslav Kozyakov: Actions by Americans against the new nuclear-powered submarine are indicative in many respects. Above all, they testify to the growing determination of the public to put obstacles in the way of the arms race. Whatever attempts some circles in the United States resort to to justify the creation of new weapons of mass destruction as indispensable for the defense of America, more and more people do not believe them.

The awareness is growing that the real threat to the American people is inherent in the unbridled military spending, planned to be raised to $138 billion, and the creation of more sophisticated and dangerous nuclear weapons.

It's not hard to see why the Trident nuclear-powered submarines have evoked a wave of indignation in America. This costly armament will make the Americans pay $45 billion and it'll be another spiral in the arms race. As a weapon of mass destruction it can only bring about new dangers and threats to universal peace, rather than strengthen the United States' security.

Recently the Americans, especially in Pennsylvania, could see for themselves how dangerous nuclear radiation is to the life and health of people. As a result of the accident at the nuclear powerplant in Harrisburg a million people faced the threat of evacuation and that was only from a breakdown at a nuclear facility for peaceful purposes. You can imagine to what tragic consequences the use of nuclear weapons could lead.

There is only one way to prevent a nuclear disaster. It calls for stopping the arms race, for limiting and reducing the stockpiles of arms. It is toward this end that the Soviet Union has put forward its proposal to the nuclear powers to start talks on fully stopping the production of nuclear weapons and reducing their stockpiles. The Soviet Union is ready to start such talks. There is no doubt that highly instrumental for stopping the arms race would be the conclusion of a new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. The Soviet Union regards SALT-II as part of the process to curb the arms race, started on the initiative of this country.

Leonid Brezhnev has noted that the Soviet Union has made more than one offer to the United States to go further and agree on banning new and more destructive weapons systems. This concerns in part both the Trident submarines with ballistic missiles and similar systems in the USSR. Leonid Brezhnev recalled this to his audience more than 3 years ago in his progress report at the 25th Communist Party convention.

DRAFT PENTAGON BUDGET GENERATES 'NEGATIVE' PUBLIC REACTION

LD091331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "Day Worldwide" feature prepared by V. Mkrtchyan: "Valid Concern..."]

[Text] The draft budget for FY 1980 which has been submitted for consideration by the U.S. administration and in which appropriations for producing "guns instead of butter" occupy a dominant place is causing the American public valid concern. The administration is proposing that $138.2 billion--the biggest sum ever in the United States--be earmarked for the Pentagon's needs.

The draft of this "military budget" has evoked a sharply negative reaction among all strata of the U.S. population. According to data published in the United States, WASHINGTON HAS SPENT AN ASTRONOMICAL SUM--MORE THAN $2 TRILLION--ON ARMAMENTS SINCE WORLD WAR II.

American commentators have repeatedly noted that the U.S. budget military expenditure shows a dangerous tendency to increase every year. In this connection it is being suggested that if this trend persists, by the end of J. Carter's 4-year presidency the U.S. military budget will have increased by 40 percent compared with what it was on the eve of the present administration's accession to power.

EVIDENCE OF DEEPENING SPLIT IN PRC LEADERSHIP EXAMINED

LD061057 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 14, 1 Apr 79 p 14 LD

[Yu. Dimov article: "...Any Response in Beijing?"]

[Text] History knows many cases of military adventures being undertaken for the sake of alleviating acute domestic political problems. A "small victorious war" has more than once served as an attempt to distract the people's attention from the unfavorable state of affairs in the country and to cut off the opposition's roots.

In deciding to attack Vietnam the Chinese leadership certainly put foreign policy goals first, but at the same time attempts were made to resolve certain domestic policy tasks. The main such task can be "calculated" by taking into account the intensification of the power struggle in the Beijing leadership. At the third CCP Central Committee plenum, held last December, Deng Xiaoping managed to consolidate his position considerably: People close to him were brought into the CCP Central Committee Politburo, and many workers promoted during the Cultural Revolution lost real power in the army, the party and administrative apparatus and in the state security service. According to Deng Xiaoping's design, consolidation of the positions won in the power struggle had to be promoted by foreign policy acts. Reconciling himself in practice to the "two Chinas" situation which is humiliating for the Chinese people, he expedited the normalization of relations with the United States. It is no secret that it was Deng who exerted the most effort for the rapprochement with Washington on an anti-Soviet basis. And Deng Xiaoping himself had no intention of conceding this on his trip to America and Japan, where he conducted himself as sole leader of China and scarcely mentioned Hua Guofeng.

The next blow struck against Hua Guofeng's position was to be the attack on Vietnam, whose success Deng Xiaoping did not doubt. That is why he took it upon himself to advertise the impending aggression during his trip to the United States and Japan, and after the start of the invasion threatened to "go as far as Hanoi." "The Chinese-Vietnamese war," Hong Kong's SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST wrote, "is Deng Xiaoping's war, and the success or failure of this risky operation will have a serious influence on the internal situation."

Beijing also intended to use the attack on Vietnam to kindle nationalist and chauvinist passions among the Chinese people, so as to create at least the appearance of an "atmosphere of unity and cohesion." The Beijing leadership is increasingly being confronted with open manifestations of the working people's dissatisfaction with their disastrous material situation and complete lack of political rights. It is highly convenient to drown the voice of protest with a cacophony of "victorious" gongs and drums. Beijing needed the fabricated story about the "need to regain occupied Chinese territory" not only to explain the attack on Vietnam but also to arouse among the people a feeling of flouted national pride and distract attention from the many acute problems, particularly the problem of Taiwan.

The indoctrination of the population in a militarist and nationalist spirit also pursued purely utilitarian goals. RENMIN RIBAO and other Chinese newspapers linked the adventure in Vietnam with "insuring favorable conditions for the four modernizations", and called on the people to "work hard" so as to give assistance to the "border guards who are heroically striking blows against the enemy." Thus Beijing wanted to use war hysteria to wring the last drop out of the Chinese working people, whom the Beijing ruling clique regards as obedient oxen pulling the heavy carts of the "four modernizations"--or more accurately the "four militarizations"--along the bumpy road.

Beijing's domestic policy plans associated with the aggression in Vietnam suffered the same fate as its foreign policy plans--they failed. The Beijing ruling clique's military adventure has intensified the ferment in Chinese society. Foreign correspondents report the appearance in China of wall posters criticizing the aggression in Vietnam. "The Chinese people," one of them, transcribed by a Norwegian correspondent, says, "associated great hopes with the CCP Central Committee's policy, but realized that they were profoundly deceived in these hopes when they learned of the attack on Vietnam." Drawing attention to critical wall posters and rallies in Beijing, Shanghai and certain other cities, NEWSWEEK drew a conclusion on the birth of an "antiwar movement" in China. These actions indicate a great deal. Only a few individuals dare to protest openly in China. Despite all the talk about "democratization," the authorities are continuing to carry out tough measures to suppress "troublemakers." From the beginning of the war with Vietnam this line, in accordance with a special CCP Central Committee directive, began to be implemented even more persistently, which is indicated, in particular, by the recent wave of arrests in Shanghai.

And so the question arises in this connection: Did not the actions of the participants in the "antiwar movement" become possible thanks to, if not approval, then at least to indulgence on the part of certain influential figures in the Beijing hierarchy? Is not the people's natural indignation being used for a counterattack on Deng Xiaoping's position?

Certain other facts also indicate the exacerbation of the conflict situation in the Chinese leadership. The Beijing correspondent of France's LE MONDE drew attention to the fact that the National People's Congress Standing Committee session which was held during the attack on Vietnam made no statement in support of this foreign policy act. Instead, LE MONDE notes, not without sarcasm, "such questions as...policy in the forestry sphere were heard and discussed." The article poses the question: "Are not those who showed no enthusiasm for this adventure now calling its initiators to account?"

Further evidence of the intensification of discord in the Zhongnanhai is provided by an article published in RENMIN RIBAO under the heading "Eliminating Friction and Strengthening Cohesion." It appeared 10 March, that is, at a time when the military, moral and political fiasco of the aggression against Vietnam had become indisputable. The authors of the article admit that "friction and even relatively significant alienation exist among a considerable number of comrades within the party." The newspaper calls for "cohesion with those who hold a different viewpoint" and stresses that "the existence of factional organizations and factional activity in our party is illegal." Despite RENMIN RIBAO's appeals for cohesion, rival groupings continue to "elucidate attitudes." Materials have appeared in the central press criticizing the commission responsible for compiling the fifth volume of Mao Zedong's "Selected Works," which worked under the leadership of Hua Guofeng, as well as articles indicating intensifying polemics around the program of "four modernizations" elaborated with Deng Xiaoping's active participation. Foreign observers assess the events of recent weeks as substantial proof of a deepening in the split among the Chinese leaders.

PRC MOVES TO DOWNPLAY TIANANMEN ANNIVERSARY

LD091352 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--The third anniversary of the known April events on Beijing's Tiananmen Square was marked in China in accordance with the recent directives of the Chinese leadership on prohibition in the country of all sorts of activities that could be regarded as opposition to the Deng Xiaoping group.

In Beijing, police and armed units prevented any manifestation on the square itself, and only a few wreaths were allowed to be laid at the foot of the monument to the heroes of the revolution. All attempts to hold a meeting were cut short. Only foreign journalists thronged at the so-called "democratic wall" where dazibao were recently pasted. They expected people, dissatisfied with the present antipopular regime, to act there. It was prohibited to paste any dazibao and those who tried to do so were led from the square under escort.

The Beijing press on the occasion of the anniversary printed hypocritical articles, extolling the April manifestations of 1976 as the display of "the revolutionary spirit". But the same newspapers warned in no uncertain terms that in the present-day conditions such "expression of the will" would not be allowed. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO stressed in the leading article of its April 5 issue that every effort should be exerted towards realisation of "four modernisations," the basis of which is the build-up of the military-economic potential.

It is indicative that in the light of the termination by the Beijing top line-up of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, the Chinese propaganda tried to give an anti-Soviet direction to the April anniversary. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO interpreted the "four modernisations" in a way that China should be a sufficiently-strong power to give a rebuff to "aggression from social-imperialism".

PRC SCALING DOWN ADVENTURISTIC ECONOMIC PLANS

LD091632 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

["Beijing: Economic Adventurism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

When Beijing leaders were coaxing Tokyo in a bid to have anti-Soviet provisions included into the Chinese-Japanese "treaty of peace and friendship", Japan was visited, one after another, by foreign trade and economic delegations from the People's Republic of China, who gave their partners alluring promises on conclusion of huge deals. At the time of the People's Republic of China-United States "honeymoon", promises on placing Chinese orders, running into 9-digit figures, served for the Beijing diplomats as an effective tool for knocking together a "pro-Beijing lobby" in Washington. The same took place in Western Europe, where the Chinese, setting rivals against each other in a bid to get cheaper arms in exchange for an access to the Chinese market, acted proceeding from the principle: "You give us most up-to-date armaments and we shall give you orders for industrial equipment." Some Western industrialists and bankers were already counting the expected profits from trade with the People's Republic of China, and imperialist press, playing the anti-Soviet card, drew fantastic pictures of "an economic boom" in China, achieved with the help of capitalist monopolies.

But only a few months passed, and it became clear that the talk on the "boom" was of a purely speculative character. The Chinese lavish promises of huge contracts were nothing else but a kind of "economic bait", expected to be swallowed by those to whom Beijing assigned in the West the role of an "ally" in furthering its far-reaching foreign policy designs.

As is clear from the editorial article, published in the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO on February 24, the Beijing leadership is now inclined to give up without extra noise the 8-year plan of development of the national economy (1978-1985), which has been adopted recently by the National People's Congress, in favour of a more modest "selective program".

This revision of economic development programs is accompanied by the embittering of the factional struggle, one of the main directions of which is the question of priorities of economic development, feasibility of "four modernization" programs.

The materials, published both by the Chinese and foreign press, reaffirm the opinion, which has already been repeatedly expressed by competent economists, that "four modernizations" is a venture, just as Mao's "Great Leap." The factional groupings, opposing each other in Beijing, use economic errors of their rivals to square accounts, they put forward for demagogic purposes new, off-hand programs of economic development.

Serious analysts in the West draw the conclusion: Beijing cannot be a serious and advantageous economic partner, since the Chinese leadership lacks a serious planned approach to economic problems, and it makes the main stake on accelerated militarization of the People's Republic of China with the simultaneous freezing of the living standards of the working people, in conditions of the incessant struggle in China's top echelons, which became particularly manifest in connection with the aggression, committed by the People's Republic of China against Socialist Vietnam.

Adventurism, a speculative approach to partners in the international arena, that has long become one of the main components of Maoism, manifests itself not only in foreign policy, but also in the sphere of economic relations.

SOVIET AIRMEN'S SERVICE IN CHINA RECALLED

OW071828 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 5 Apr 79 OW

[(Stepanov) commentary]

[Excerpts] Twenty-three years ago, a monument was inaugurated in Jiefang Park in Wuhan to commemorate the Soviet volunteer airmen who assisted the Chinese people in combating the Japanese armed intruders in the 1930's. On the monument are these words: "The Soviet volunteer airmen live forever in the hearts of the Chinese people" and "may the lofty proletarian internationalism inherent in the working class forever develop and consolidate the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples."

It was precisely in this lofty proletarian internationalist spirit that several hundred Soviet airmen, navigators, gunners, radiomen and mechanics came to the aid of the friendly Chinese people in 1937. My friends and colleagues responded to the call of their consciences and departed for China when the Chinese people were in great difficulties, threatened with death under the slavery of the Japanese.

Later, Mao Zedong remarked: "Not a single imperialist government has truly assisted us since the beginning of the war of resistance against the Japanese. But the Soviet Union has sent air forces and materials to our aid." Several hundred Soviet airmen and some 900 fighter-bombers, bound for China from the USSR, checked the barbarous bombings of the Japanese Air Force which had gone unpunished. In the first few months of the air battles with the Japanese intruders, Soviet airmen destroyed more than 100 planes.

Soviet airmen fought in China until fascist Germany began its onslaught of the Soviet Union. At that time they were obliged to return and fight for their motherland. After 4 years of intense battles with fascist Germany, the Soviet Army again went to the aid of the Chinese people. With swift, sudden actions, the Soviet Army wiped out the 1-million-strong, well-trained, fully-equipped Kanto Army of the Japanese militarists within 3 weeks--an unprecedented event in history. Northeast China was then liberated and victory in the Chinese revolution was soon won. This was genuine, lofty proletarian internationalism. Soviet soldiers have always upheld this spirit and will always do so in the future.

In the past 20 years, due to the errors of the Beijing leaders, the Chinese Army has basically changed with regard to the ideological and political education of its commanders and fighters. The Chinese leaders no longer train them to be internationalist soldiers; they do not allow them to ardently love and respect the world's first socialist country--the Soviet Union--and its people and armed forces. On the contrary, among the commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA, the Chinese leaders foster feelings of deep hostility toward the USSR, Vietnam and other countries of the large socialist community with the purpose of turning them into instruments for realizing the criminal conspiracy of the top Beijing leadership in the international arena.

CHILEAN JUNTA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

LD092154 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Test] Beijing, April 9, TASS--A delegation of the Chilean junta, led by Roberto Kelly, minister of the economy, development and reconstruction, arrived in Beijing today. Reporting this, news services say that the Chilean fascists were given a hospitable welcome in the Chinese capital.

Reports also say the junta's emissaries and Beijing leaders will discuss both economic and political aspects of Sino-Chilean relations.

Beijing has long been displaying interest in cooperation with Pinochet's clique which is rejected with contempt by the Chilean people. The Chinese leaders are giving the bloody regime every support and are maintaining extensive trade and other ties with it.

The arrival of the junta's emissaries in the PRC continues a series of mutual visits by high-placed officials of China and Chile. In October last, the Chilean foreign minister was received with open arms in the Chinese capital. Now, the foreign press reports, the leader of the fascist junta Pinochet is going to pay a personal visit to China while Hua Guofeng was invited to Chile.

MPR SCORES PRC DECISION TO END USSR-CHINA TREATY

LD091047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Mongolian Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 April--The Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in connection with the Beijing leadership's decision to terminate the Soviet-Chinese treaty.

The treaty between the Soviet Union and the PRC, the statement says, was signed at an exceptionally important time for the destiny of the Chinese people. It was signed when the young republic, formed as a result of the victory of the people's revolution, had set about building a new society in a complex international situation. The close alliance and extensive cooperation of the two states on the basis of this treaty reliably guaranteed the Chinese people's freedom and independence, played a priceless part in defending their revolutionary gains and promoted the creative efforts of the PRC working people in building a socialist society.

The Soviet Union consistently upheld the PRC's interests in the international arena and actively helped to prevent and repulse acts of aggression against the people's China. The Soviet-Chinese treaty thus wholly accorded above all with the interests of the Chinese people. The treaty between the USSR and the PRC also served as an important factor in the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East and Asia as a whole.

The Chinese leaders' decision to terminate the treaty with the great Soviet Union--the first country of socialism and the bulwark of peace and democracy--is the logical result of their anti-Soviet, anti-socialist foreign policy course which they have been pursuing for the last two decades. The termination of the treaty with the USSR by the present Beijing leadership is new evidence of its deviation from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and its renunciation of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and betrayal of the cause of peace, national liberation and social progress.

China's Maoist leadership is pursuing a policy of fueling international tension, knocking together a broad front of struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, forming close blocs with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and provoking a world war. The criminal aggression carried out by China's ruling circles against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam revealed with new force the growing threat of their great-power hegemonist policy to peace and the peoples' security and national independence.

As an Asian socialist country and an immediate neighbor of China, whose ringleaders' chauvinistic policy with respect to our country is well known to the world public, the MPR--the MPR Foreign Ministry statement says--believes that the termination of the Soviet-Chinese treaty at the initiative of the Chinese side merely plays into the hands of imperialism and runs counter to the interests of the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the Far East. China's present leadership must bear the full brunt of the consequences of this act and full responsibility for it before their people.

REPORTAGE ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA Scores Foreign Interference

LD101024 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--Under the heading "Rebuff to Enemies of the Revolution", today's PRAVDA carries the following article by Aleksey Petrov:

Afghanistan prepares to celebrate the anniversary of the April revolution. The country whose destiny is now being decided by the people is getting rid of the meshes of age-old backwardness, is building the foundations of new society. The changes of principled importance take place in the Afghan village. The age-old dream of peasants of the possibility to till their own land is coming true. Due to the agrarian reform, more than 100,000 landless peasant families received plots of land free of charge. Eleven million peasants were exempt from paying debts to usurers and landowners. The literacy campaign is being conducted in the republic.

The people's power takes measures to provide medical aid to broad masses, to improve the housing conditions of the working people, to organise the supply of food. The programmes of development of the country's productive forces are being drawn up. They are aimed at putting an end to such a scourge as unemployment which compelled hundreds of thousands of Afghan people to emigrate.

The process of renewal in Afghanistan requires a serious concentration of efforts for it is necessary to accomplish and it is being accomplished within months what was not even attempted over many decades in the past. All the citizens regardless of their social status and outlook are invited to participate in the work for creation and strengthening of Democratic Afghanistan. Every person can contribute to turning the country into a flourishing land. The April revolution was received by the majority of Afghans with hope and strong approval. The successes of the republic hearten the Afghan people and overjoy its friends.

But these successes cause hatred of the reactionary groupings and cliques whose rule was ended in the past year. The counter-revolutionaries formed a collusion with imperialism and reaction abroad and are trying in every way to hamper the onward advance of the democratic republic. "Irrefutable proofs", said Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin, "testify to the armed interference of the imperialist and reactionary circles in our internal affairs. The reasons for such interference lie in the fact that the people's revolution has been made in our country and the interests of the reactionary circles and exploiters were liquidated. These circles jointly with imperialists and international reaction seek to cause difficulties for the industrious people of Afghanistan."

Afghanistan's enemies stake mainly on creation of the atmosphere of nervousness and instability in the country. They would like to deprive the masses of the confidence that the new power will grant them land, employment and bread that were promised. In its aims, the reaction is trying to set different national and social groups of the population against each other. At the same time, a demagogical campaign is being stirred up "in defence of Afghan Muslims" for whom, it is alleged, there is no place in the Democratic Republic. Things go so far that a certain part of Muslim dignitaries is being used to provoke believers to resist to the authorities and to give assistance to gangs of saboteurs and terrorists sent from the outside.

Playing on the sentiments of Muslims is a special line in the plans of imperialism and international reaction. Seeking to revenge themselves upon the defeat in Iran, they are not averse to subjugating to their interests the Islamic currents in countries of the Middle and Near East.

This is shown, specifically, by the recent trip of the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher who tried to urge a number of countries of the region toward creation of a new "Islamic bloc" instead of the CENTO bloc, to serve the interests of imperialist powers.

The Afghan Government expressed unambiguously many times its attitude to religious beliefs of the Muslim population. Complete freedom to worship is ensured in the country. All the conditions have been created for worship by the believers and for the activity of Muslim dignitaries. At the same time, the government declares resolutely for separation of the church from the policy and intends to cut short resolutely counter-revolutionary sorties camouflaged as religious activities.

Interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the support given to the Afghan reaction by the imperialist circles and from Beijing compel the young republic to deflect a part of means and resources from constructive tasks.

The territory of Pakistan is being used as the main place d'armes for anti-Afghan subversive activity. The REUTER reports about provocations of Pakistani servicemen on the Pakistan-Afghan border. 12 camps were set up in Pakistan and counter-revolutionaries are being trained there.

About five thousand saboteurs are being used for organizing anti-government actions in practically all Afghan provinces bordering on Pakistan, above all in Konarha, Paktia and Nangarhar. Officers of the Pakistani Armed Forces, as well as American, Chinese and, from the recent time, Egyptian military advisers supervise the training of units of saboteurs. Weapons and food are being carried across Pakistan's border to saboteurs' formations that were sent into Afghanistan.

It can hardly be said that the Pakistani authorities merely tolerate the activity of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who set up their camps in Pakistan. The Pakistani authorities obviously connive with them. Newspapers of Afghan emigrant organizations containing vicious slander against revolutionary Afghanistan, its relations with the Soviet Union, and outright instigation to the armed struggle against the people's government and for its overthrow are widely circulated in Pakistan. Units of thugs operating in provinces of Afghanistan bordering on Pakistan, use Pakistan's territory as logistics bases and hide there from pursuit. The stand assumed by the Pakistani leadership has neither plausibility nor far-sightedness. For Pakistan itself must be interested in maintaining tranquility on its borders and goodneighbourly relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan so as to tackle without hindrance many acute home policy problems.

The attempts are being continued to push Iran toward a more active anti-Afghan stand. It is reported that the "courses" for combat training of piratic groups that are being sent into Afghanistan were set up in the locality of the Iranian town of Mashhad. Among advisers at the courses are representatives of a number of Arab states that are hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Sensing the stepping up of subversive imperialist intrigues against Afghanistan, the Beijing supporters of imperialists started bustling, too. The Chinese special services stepped up their work among the Afghan Maoist organizations "Sholy Javid" and "Sorha" urging them to cooperate with the extremely reactionary, pro-monarchic "Muslim Brothers". At the request of the leader of that organization Gulbeddin Hekmat-Yara, the Chinese authorities agreed to accept up to 200 "Muslim Brothers" for special courses for training saboteurs.

A high ranking Chinese military delegation led by Commander of the Chinese Air Force Zhang Tingfa recently visited Pakistan. It should be noted that besides visiting a number of military projects and air bases, the delegation also went to the Khyber Pass and a number of other districts adjoining the Pakistan-Afghan border.

Egypt and a number of other conservative Arab regimes joined actively in the alliance of the reactionary forces waging the subversive activities against people's Afghanistan. They give considerable material assistance to Afghan counterrevolution. The main inspirers of the counterrevolutionary underground in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan --imperialist powers, above all the USA, prefer at a given stage to remain in the shadow, acting as far as possible through third countries and through proxies.

Direct contacts of Americans with Afghan reaction are kept secret. The inundation of countries, Afghanistan's neighbors, with representatives of U.S. special services and the arrival there of prominent "experts" in subversive activity in oriental Islamic countries, such as, for instance, Lyn Robinson, Rogers Brock and Vanan David, is not particularly publicized either.

Reaction fears the people, the profound changes that are brought by the revolution. It is reported that a few days ago a gang of counter-revolutionaries that came to the Afghan province of Konarha from across the border, murdered in one village a group of teachers and peasants who were recently given plots of land by the people's power. Cruelty, vengeance, violence--this is what reaction opposes to the people's striving for truth, for the life worthy of the man. The Afghan people is vigilantly on guard of the revolutionary gains. It has sympathy and support of all its friends, above all the friendly Soviet people, wishing its neighbour peaceful life, independence and flourishing.

Amin on Foreign Interference

LD091547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents L. Mironovan and Yu. Kornilov report under the rubric "Our Foreign Interviews": "Afghanistan Is Building a New Life"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 April--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has achieved visible successes in the year which has passed since the April revolution. Whatever sphere of life in the new Afghanistan you look at--the economy, social problems or culture--progressive revolutionary transformations are being carried out everywhere, changing the face of the country. This was stated by Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan, in a talk with PRAVDA and TASS correspondents.

Our revolution's main achievement lies in the fact that power, having been transferred into the hands of the working people and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has strengthened and put down deep roots. As a result of the revolution the Afghan working people have been delivered from the severe oppression of the feudalists, usurers and other exploiters. Agrarian reform is being carried out in the country, in the course of which land is freely being handed over to thousands and thousands of peasants and nomads with little or no land. Its implementation means the final undermining of the economic base of feudalism. By government decree 6 million peasants have been released from their debts to usurers and feudalists. With the Soviet Union's help, the implementation of the First Afghan 5-Year Plan (March 1979-March 1984) has begun. For the first time in Afghanistan's history the working people have been granted the right to create their own trade unions.

In the country, H. Amin went on to say, a "holy war" has been declared against illiteracy. The school doors have opened for working people's children. Much is being done to introduce culture to all the nationalities living in Afghanistan: Newspapers are published and radio broadcasts made in various languages and representatives of various nationalities have been given the opportunity to study in their native language. Medical aid to the population is being extended and improved. It must also be said that about 14,000 people who were illegally convicted by the old regime have been released from prison.

Dwelling on Afghan foreign policy, H. Amin stressed that revolutionary Afghanistan advocates peace in the region and throughout the world. The Afghan people's ties with the great land of the Soviets are becoming increasingly firm, something which was embodied in concrete form in the signing of the Afghan-Soviet treat on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation in Moscow last December. There is now every reason to say that Afghanistan is linked with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by ties of fraternity. Implementing a policy of nonalinement in the foreign policy arena, Afghanistan comes out against racism and apartheid and in support of national liberation movements. The Afghan people resolutely condemn the separate deal of As-Sadat and Begin, which was concluded through the mediation of imperialism behind the backs of the Arab peoples and to the detriment of their vital interests. Revolutionary Afghanistan was among the first to condemn the intervention against Vietnam. It was among the first to recognize the new people's government in Kampuchea. We come out resolutely in support of the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia and other countries fighting for independence and freedom. We advocate the peaceful unification of Korea. All our revolutionary government's actions in the international arena and our whole consistent foreign policy lead to a constant increase in Afghanistan's international prestige. The more obvious the successes of revolutionary Afghanistan, the more desperate the resistance of externally supported reaction and counterrevolution, H. Amin stressed. The enemies of the revolutionary people are trying in every way to delay Afghanistan's progress, are organizing plots against it and going as far as armed interference in our country's affairs.

Imperialist countries, reactionary regimes in the region and throughout the world, leftist extremists and other counterrevolutionary forces have joined forces in intrigues against the April revolution and revolutionary Afghanistan. It is they who give material and moral support to the counterrevolutionary Afghan emigres who have found refuge abroad. It is they who send their own agents into our territory disguised as Afghan citizens, after first giving them appropriate training. Without outside interference by reactionary forces in Afghanistan's affairs, our revolution would undoubtedly have advanced even more rapidly, H. Amin stated. But even this interference will not halt its march. Some 98 percent of the Afghan population are working people who resolutely support the April revolution and their government. Clear and convincing evidence of this support is provided by the rallies and demonstrations attended by many thousands of working people which are now taking place throughout the country. As a result of the victory of the April revolution Afghanistan has emerged from the ranks of reactionary states and joined the ranks of progressive countries. The main aim of the Afghan revolution is to build a new society, a society without the exploitation of man by man. This is our revolution's future, H. Amin stated in conclusion.

Defense Minister on Subversion

LD091818 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 9, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin report: The successes of the young Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have met with fierce resistance from its class enemies.

Feudals and reactionaries of all hues and shades are trying to hamper revolutionary changes in the DRA by relying on foreign support, intimidate working people, instigate them to disturbances or resort to arms, Afghanistan's minister of defence, M.A. Watanjar said in a TASS interview.

On April 27, the army of Afghanistan, together with all Afghan people, he said, will celebrate our national holiday, the first anniversary of the revolution. This revolution, which was a turning point in Afghanistan's history of many centuries, shattered once and for all the fetters of feudal oppression, turned over power to the people and proclaimed a policy of peace, friendship and goodneighbourly relations with all countries and peoples. In coming out against any interference in the affairs of other states, we reject with equal resolution any attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, any attempts to violate our sovereignty.

Numerous cases of incursion by armed counter-revolutionary gangs and terroristic groups into Afghanistan have been recorded lately. Operating in the eastern and southeastern provinces of the country they make bandit raids on peaceful Afghan populated localities, make short work of activists, burn state institutions and schools, rob banks, kill women, children and aged people. Many of the armed anti-government groups have already been smashed, dispersed or rolled back beyond Afghanistan. At present units of our armed forces, relying on the active assistance and support of the population, pursue and gradually liquidate counter-revolutionary gangs which are hiding in the Kunar Mountains.

The very character of armed attacks on Afghan territory, evidence by rebels and bandits who were taken prisoner, as well as arms, Western money and forged documents found on them--all this shows beyond doubt that the counter-revolutionary forces are backed by reactionary and imperialist circles whose aim is to restore the power of the henchmen of the old regime, to abolish the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people. It is no secret to anyone that anti-Afghan armed units and groups are trained at special camps in Pakistan. On April 7, a considerable number of Pakistani soldiers, disguised as Afghans, attacked military outposts in one of the districts of Paktia Province. The Government of Pakistan was warned that it destabilizes peace in the region by its actions. The rebels and terrorists smuggled into the DRA are equipped with American and Chinese arms and many of them were trained by Chinese instructors. The imperialists and Beijing support and encourage aggressive reaction abroad and the Afghan counter-revolution.

But they are wrong if they think, M.A. Watanjar said in conclusion, that they will be able to intimidate Afghanistan by using arms and grossly violating its frontiers and shake the determination of the Afghan people and their army to uphold the gains of the revoluion.

Afghan-Pakistani Border Clashes

LD092200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 7145 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by commentator Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] According to the Afghan BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, on 7 April Pakistani soldiers in Afghan uniforms penetrated into the Afghan border province of Paktia from Pakistan's territory. They attacked Afghan military posts. The violators suffered considerable losses and were dislodged from the territory of Afghanistan.

Western propaganda maintains that the clashes on the Afghan-Pakistani border are of a religious nature.

However, irrefutable evidence shows that the provocative sorties are being organized by landowners, rich bourgeoisie and reactionary clerics who escaped from Afghanistan after the April revolution. The border clashes, which have become more frequent of late, testify that these are not spontaneous manifestations but provocations planned beforehand by the internal and international reactionaries. The agency's report points to the inadmissiblity of allowing Pakistan to commit such acts of aggression which threaten peace in that region.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS LAND REFORM PROGRESS

LD081826 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 8, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan met here today, the BAKHTAR agency reports. The Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Saleh Mohammad Ziray, who spoke at the meeting, noted that more than 110,000 peasants received land during the agrarian reform since last January alone. In these three months, the minister said, the peasants were given free a total of more than 1.1 million jeribs of land (a jerib is 0.2 ha). He stressed that the government is giving special attention and assistance to peasant families that, in order to receive land, have to move to new provinces.

AMIN CABLES THANKS TO KOSYGIN FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD091555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Thanks for Congratulations"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received a telegram from Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of Afghanistan, expressing cordial thanks for the congratulations in connection with his appointment to that post. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will steadily develop and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and the entire world.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AFGHAN AMBASSADOR 9 APRIL

LD091846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Paktin, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the USSR, at the latter's request. There took place a warm and comradely talk during which they discussed issues of bilateral Soviet-Afghan relations and also several international problems of mutual interest.

INDIA'S DESAI URGES TROOPS TO BE VIGILANT ON PRC BORDER

LD101040 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 10, TASS--Speaking to Indian servicemen at one of the units stationed on the Indian-Chinese frontier, the Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai has called upon the servicemen for enhanced vigilance.

Constant combat readiness, the prime minister stressed, is necessary to see to it that the events that happened 20 years ago when China captured part of the Indian territory should not have a recurrence. "India," he said, "has never had territorial claims to its neighbours, it has never sought to capture lands of other countries." But, "Morarji Desai noted, "we cannot forget that the neighbouring state, with which we were linked by friendly relations, captured our lands about two decades ago."

INDIA'S TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

ID021128 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 2 Apr 79 ID

["PRAVDA Commentator: Mutually Beneficial Trade"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--"The development of mutually-beneficial cooperation between India and socialist countries is a patent example of practical establishment of a new order in international economic relations." This is how Vladimir Shyrokov comments in the newspaper PRAVDA the data on the development of trade between India and European socialist countries, which has been published in Delhi.

The volume of this trade increased from 85 million rupees in 1953 to 14,746 million rupees last year, increasing more than 173 times in 25 years, the author points out. The growth was the greatest in India's trade with the Soviet Union--from 17.5 millions to more than 10,900 million rupees. The Indian press highly appreciates the new Soviet-Indian agreements on trade and cooperation, concluded in the course of the visit of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin. Trade relations between India and socialist countries, the commentary runs, reached such a development on the basis of long-term intergovernmental agreements.

Credit agreements with socialist countries also played a major role in the development of the Indian economy, the commentator writes. India uses the credits received under these agreements to purchase equipment, machinery, spares, construction and raw materials, to build projects going up with the assistance of socialist countries. Thanks to Soviet credits, built, for instance, were the metallurgical complexes in Bhilai and Bokaro, the heavy machine-building plants in Ranchi and Durgapur, the heavy electrical equipment plant in Hardwar and other projects.

As a rule, India pays off credits with traditional export commodities on an installment basis. Last year alone, Indian exports of finished products, made of cotton, jute and leather to socialist countries, increased by 30 per cent. Such a form of accounts, the author points out, promotes the development of the Indian national economy, the growth of its foreign trade.

Joint participation in the construction of industrial projects in third countries becomes one of the forms of further development of trade between India and socialist countries, the commentary stresses in conclusion. Contracts have already been signed for the delivery of Indian equipment for aluminium plants, which are under construction in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with Soviet assistance, and also a heavy-duty crane manufacturing plant in Cuba.

PRAVDA CITES NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON BORDER WAR WITH PRC

LD091339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Vietnam's Clear Position"]

[Text] Hanoi, 5 April--The Vietnamese people and government have again demonstrated their good will and readiness to hold talks with the Chinese side at the level of deputy foreign ministers on the restoration of normal relations between the two countries, the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, writes today.

The Vietnamese-Chinese border, the newspaper stresses, was formed in the process of historical development and is officially recognized by documents of international law. We have done everything possible to create a border of firm friendship with the Chinese side. All the proposals which our party's Central Committee has made to the Chinese side have proceeded from precisely this sincere aspiration. But for the sake of the people's independence and freedom and for the sake of our motherland's territorial integrity we are fully determined to struggle to sweep from our territory any aggressor who encroaches on even one inch of our sacred land which is stained with the blood of Vietnamese.

China's ruling circles, the article notes, have never abandoned their designs for aggression and for the annexation of our country. The Chinese troops have still not been fully withdrawn from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Beijing is even sending additional military contingents and combat resources to the regions directly adjacent to the Vietnamese border and is making high-handed threats, uttering shameless slander, and perpetrating acts of provocation.

Our position is clear: The initiator of the war must put a permanent stop to aggression and immediately, fully and unconditionally withdraw all its troops beyond the line of the historically formed border which both sides have agreed to respect.

The SRV has again graphically displayed its readiness to embark on negotiations with the Chinese side to discuss urgent measures to preserve peace and stability in the border regions on the basis of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. We again wish our good will to meet with a positive response, NHAN DAN writes.

LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES NATIONAL CONGRESS

LD092212 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, April 25, TASS--The first national congress of heroes and veterans of the struggle for the freedom and independence of Laos has been held here. Taking part in its work were Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, prime minister of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, and other leaders of the republic.

Addressing the congress, the president of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, Souphanouvong, congratulated the Laotian people and their armed forces on the big successes they achieved in the past thirty years during the struggle for the country's independence and freedom. He greeted the glorious victories scored by the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. We, the president said, are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, all the peace-loving forces for their resolute support to the revolutionary struggle of the Laotian people, their struggle for socialism.

The ruling circles of Beijing, the speaker stressed, are adhering to the road of great-power hegemonism and hatching plots to swallow up Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and then all of Southeast Asia. Having colluded with imperialism and international reaction, the Beijing leaders interfere brazenly in the internal affairs of Laos, threaten seriously the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country. They wish to reimpose upon the Kampuchean people a regime of genocide, are putting up obstacles to revolutionary (?elements) in that country.

The Laotian people, Souphanouvong said, will enhance their vigilance in face of Beijing's militaristic ventures. We shall strengthen solidarity and unity with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the fraternal countries of the socialist community, shall combat the hegemonic aspirations of Beijing's ruling circles.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS IN THAILAND

LD01124 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, April 10, TASS--Ziaur Rahman, the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is here on an official visit, held talks with Kriangsak Chamanan, the prime minister of Thailand. They discussed a wide range of international problems, including the situation in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the king of Thailand, President Ziaur Rahman said that Bangladesh welcomed any efforts aimed at advancing the process of detente, weakening tension, reducing armaments and safeguarding peaceful coexistence in every region of the world.

PHILIPPINES ECONOMY FACES SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES

LD052224 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Manila, April 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports: The Philippine economy is experiencing serious difficulties. According to the report of the central bank, the level of inflation topped 10 percent in the first quarter of this year as compared to the same period last year, industrial production dropped almost 50 percent, and deficit of the payments balance amounted to more than 200 million dollars.

Prices have gone up considerably in the country. The price of vegetable and fruits soared more than by 24 percent, fish--almost 17 percent, meat--16 percent, clothing--10 percent. A 17-percent price increase on rice, staple food of the Filipino people, has been announced recently. Transport fare, school fees, rent and the cost of communal services have gone up. At the same time, according to the local press, the purchasing power of the Philippines peso has dropped 50 percent during the past seven years, while the real incomes of the working people decreased more than 30 percent.

The present aggravation of the economic situation in the Philippines was caused by the machinations of the foreign oil monopolies, primarily, the American ones, which control almost fully the internal market's supply with oil products. By means of outright blackmail they secured from the government last month the raising of retail prices on fuel, which cause a chain reaction leading to an overall rise of the cost of living. Then the oil corporations announced a reduction of petroleum deliveries to the Philippines by 12-15 percent.

Endeavouring to surmount the growing economic difficulties, the Philippine leadership relies as before mainly on foreign loans and credits, as well as on new foreign investments. As a result of this the debt of the Philippines to the Western powers has grown to 8,300 million dollars.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS ALBANIA'S RELATIONS WITH PRC, USSR

LD091546 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Mailbag" program presented by Ludmilla Romanova and Arkadiy Ilarionov]

[Excerpt] [Romanova] James Warne [of Ringwood, Great Britain] also asks: What are your views on the current official line taken by Albania in relation to China and the USSR?

[Ilarionov] As for relations with China, the Albanians actually began to see where the alliance with China has led them and now Albania is severing all ties with China. The Albanians have denounced China's aggression against Vietnam and condemned China's policy of alining with the most reactionary forces in the world. As for Soviet-Albanian relations, they became rather bad at the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties. At present the Soviet Union does not have diplomatic relations with Albania. We are convinced that the difficulties in our relations can be overcome and equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Albania can be restored. We feel that there are actually no insurmountable obstacles to improving relations between our two countries. An improvement in bilateral relations would be in the interests of both our countries and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

YUGOSLAVIA'S LCY HOLDS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD100705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "In the Fraternal Parties": "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 April--An LCY Central Committee plenum has taken place here. It discussed the report of J. Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, on topical questions of further developing the nonalined movement and the report of V. Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on communists' tasks in implementing J. Broz Tito's proposals on developing collectivity in work and increasing responsibility. The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions.

USTINOV GREETS HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART ON LIBERATION DAY

LD061341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Zinege, Hungarian defense minister, Budapest

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army on your national holiday--the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Soviet servicemen rejoice wholeheartedly in the achievements of the fraternal Hungarian people and their servicemen in building a developed socialist society and strengthening their motherland's defense capability. On this notable day they wish their Hungarian combat friends new successes in fulfilling the tasks set the People's Army by the 11th MSZMP Congress.

May the friendship and combat cooperation among the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and all armies of the Warsaw Pact states strengthen!

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

REPORT ON BERLINGUER KEYNOTE SPEECH AT PCI CONGRESS

LD041235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents' report: "15th Italian Communist Party Congress; Comrade E. Berlinguer's Speech"]

[Text] Rome, 30 March--Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], delivered a report at the 15th PCI Congress which opened here today.

Our century, he said, is characterized by man's transition from capitalism and imperialism to socialism. The October Socialist Revolution, which marked the opening of a new era, was the first major revolutionary breakthrough. It created completely new conditions in the world, provided an exceptional impetus and cleared the way for other liberation movements. The revolutionary, socialist and Marxist movement in Russia, the October Revolution and Lenin's activity are decisive components of the change in the actual structure of the world which marked the beginning of man's transition from one epoch to another.

In developing Marx' teaching, Lenin analyzed the main phenomenon of his time: the struggle between the capitalist powers to seize colonies and markets and to divide up the zones of influence and exploitation of the peoples--the imperialist struggle which is the main source of war. Indeed, that was the predominant nature of that epoch. It is well known that an understanding of the essence of the class struggle in the epoch of imperialism enabled Lenin to understand and elucidate the underlying reasons, historical necessity and general consequences for the whole world of the revolutionary process in Russia, the revolutionary break in the chain of imperialism and capitalism which took place precisely here. That is, it began not in the most developed capitalist countries but in the weakest links of capitalism. Russia figured among these.

Lenin's aim to turn the imperialist war into a civil war, his perspicacious and adamant determination to put an end to Russia's participation in the war, the first act by which the proletarian and socialist power showed itself--the Decree on Peace--and the firm policy of peace which the Soviet Union pursued right up to the moment it was subjected to the perfidious fascist attack--all these are indisputable facts with the significance of a great, universal message of peace and revolution. They have left their mark on our entire century. The defeat of fascism, E. Berlinguer noted, was the second stage of the revolutionary process in our century and it is here that the growth and worldwide expansion of the great liberation movements begin.

The advance of the revolutionary, democratic, and innovatory forces, the stable transformations and gains achieved on socialist foundations in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the self-assertion of the peoples and the new states which have rid themselves of foreign oppression, the existence and activity of major international centers, both political and spiritual, which are seeking to avert war and promote development--these are all reliable points of departure on which we and all progressive forces of the world rely in order to advance, the speaker stressed.

In the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, E. Berlinguer continued, an economic and social system has been created which is qualitatively different from the capitalist system based on the existence of antagonistic classes and man's exploitation of man. In the Soviet Union profound social and humane gains have been implemented: Everyone is really guaranteed the right to work, education, culture, health protection, leisure and a dignified and secure old age. [paragraph continues]

The profound economic and social backwardness--the heritage of former centuries--was vanquished and overcome. A high level of industrial and economic development and scientific and technical progress was rapidly achieved. A similar situation, albeit to a different degree, was achieved in the other socialist countries. At the same time the speaker alleged that certain "crisis factors" exist in the socialist countries.

Speaking of the present state of international relations, the PCE secretary general stressed that the most important problem of the present day is the preservation of peace and man's salvation. In recent years important results have been achieved on the path of detente. The SALT-I treaty in relations between the USSR and the United States, and the Helsinki conference in Europe can serve as examples. Exchanges and economic and trade ties have been expanded.

At the same time major and serious problems and contradictions which might lead to dangerous and alarming consequences remain unresolved. Such elements can also be found in the recent dramatic events in Indochina. In Kampuchea the power which was created in the struggle against U.S. aggression degenerated into Pol Pot's tyrannical, merciless regime. This regime was obviously linked with the China of the "Cultural Revolution" period. From Kampuchea sallies were made and pressure brought to bear on Vietnam.

In the past we Italian communists should have paid more attention to the regime established in Kampuchea and exposed its nature more clearly. The critical remarks voiced by many comrades during the precongress discussion were correct, although we had scant and not very reliable information.

Then Vietnam acted on the side of the Kampuchean forces fighting the Pol Pot regime. Here the speaker, reiterating certain propaganda allegations disseminated in the West, expressed the opinion that some sort of restriction on Kampuchea's sovereignty is involved. The opinion he expressed in the report again raised the fundamental issue of noninterference in the internal affairs of another state and the obligation of absolute respect for every state's sovereignty.

Following the events in Kampuchea there was China's armed attack against Vietnam, which contradicted this principle and was motivated moreover by the intolerable intention to inflict "punishment." We openly condemned China's armed attack against Vietnam, the speaker continued, and we have again expressed to the Vietnamese people our party and people's profound feelings of friendship. At the same time we demanded that the Chinese troops return to their territory as a condition for negotiations and a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Expressing his view of the stance of various countries during these events, the speaker stressed that in the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, reducing the atmosphere of tension, delivered a peace-loving speech, again offering a strategy and long-term prospect of detente, the reduction of armaments, and peaceful coexistence and cooperation. The whole world again acquired hope, although difficulties, obstacles and disturbing questions remain.

The PCI secretary general expressed himself in favor of limiting and subsequently reducing and destroying nuclear weapons, including neutron weapons. He noted that to attain this goal it is essential to establish an atmosphere of trust above all between the two biggest powers, the USSR and the United States, which bear the greatest responsibility for preserving peace.

Turning to the domestic situation in Italy and stating that we would not dwell in detail on the issues elucidated in the precongress theses, E. Berlinguer stated that the underlying reason for the crisis the country is experiencing is the lack of proper direction in the development of the nation's life. The overall course of affairs is leading to decline. Nonetheless, the country continues to display the ability to resist, which is due to the efforts of its healthiest and most militant detachments. They are making their presence felt in the economic and other spheres. In labor and study, in professional and state activity, there are forces which, by their struggle, have been able to avert collapse and disintegration. Powerful new forces like the women's movement are growing alongside the workers movement, which has a dominant significance, and the world of labor as a whole.

The main merit of these forces lies in their defense of the democratic system which for almost 10 years now has been subjected to onslaughts and attacks. Initially the "black conspiracy" and then terrorism dressed in red clothing were launched against it. An attempt is being made in the country to create an atmosphere of chaos and fear in order to open the way to the establishment of a regime which would destroy all freedoms and stifle all domocratic gains. The most dangerous element in the implementation of these intentions was the kidnaping and murder of A. Moro. But the forces of democracy in Italy have shown they are stronger than their enemies. The communists' degree of organization, their ability to mobilize, and their political line, pursued on a daily basis, played a decisive role in their struggle.

Nonetheless the terrorism, which has become a form of political struggle in Italy, remains an extremely dangerous phenomenon. It is aimed at halting the advance of the worker and people's movement. Its ultimate goal is to unleash civil war. Alongside and frequently directly linked with the underground terrorist organizations, we are seeing an increase in the number of acts of political violence and sallies by fascist and other groups which are becoming increasingly hard to tell apart both in their methods and their aims. At the same time covert actions are being perpetrated against the democratic system. In the state apparatus itself and in the legal organs there are people whose actions look like the shielding and patronage of the terrorists.

Then the report set out the PCI's position in connection with the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament.

Italy, the speaker continued, needs a democratic system, social justice and security. Prolonged efforts are needed to achieve them. It is necessary to correct the omissions and errors which have accumulated over many years and to alter society's social complexion which does not accord with the hopes and aspirations of millions and millions of Italians. The communists have always been and must be an example of seriousness and political firmness in any sphere of life. Only thus is it possible to obtain the trust and support of the working class and broad working masses. The PCI secretary general spoke in detail on questions of the country's economic development and surmounting the acute crisis it is experiencing. He stressed that the working class, trade unions and Communist Party have agreed to a policy of stringent economy. But the main goal for which the working people are making definite sacrificies is to insure lasting and steady economic development, the reduction of unemployment, and the bridging of the gulf between the backward southern and developed northern regions of the country.

The report noted that errors were made in the distribution of capital investments in industry and agriculture. Frequently state funds have gone to cover the losses of private businessmen and have created an opportunity for various machinations and embezzlements.

The swelling of the bureaucratic apparatus and the growth of unproductive expenditure are continuing simultaneously with the increase in unemployment and the reduction of industrial and agricultural production. Here it is the chief taxpayer--the working class--which bears the brunt. In this connection particularly great significance attaches to the implementation of a tax reform in order to force preciselythose people who receive the biggest profits to pay taxes.

It is perfectly clear that without serious economic planning it is impossible to overcome existing difficulties or to achieve a guarantee that capital investments are used expediently. The communists must never forget that they express the opinion and defend the interests of the working class, which is subjected to the greatest exploitation. It is precisely the working class which is the creator of the national wealth and the country's economy rests on its shoulders.

The communists focus their main attention on the problem of developing the country's backward southern regions, creating new enterprises in them, and providing work for the inhabitants of these zones. In 1981 the country's ablebodied population will reach 22 million. If by that time the number of jobs remains at the 1978 level, there will be 2.1 million unemployed in Italy.

At present many categories of working people in the country are struggling doggedly for the conclusion of new collective labor agreements. It is very important that the trade unions are not only insisting on measures to improve labor conditions and raise their wages, but are also making demands of a general economic and political nature. The communists fully support this struggle.

Dwelling on the problems of the educational system, the PCI secretary general said that present conditions in this sphere are one of the most dramatic testimonies to the incompetence of the old ruling classes. Noting that for centuries school was the privilege of a small number of people, E. Berlinguer said that access to education, which the broad masses finally acquired, was the result of the inexorable democratic development caused by the struggle of the workers movement. In this connection he said that the Christian Democratic Party [DC] had obstinately resisted reforms in the sphere of education.

The report contained sharp criticism of procedures in the mass information media where the tie with economic power and the conservative political forces is close.

Dwelling in detail on questions of the conservation of public order, the PCI secretary general placed the main responsibility for the prevailing situation on the DC. He noted the serious legislative and administrative omissions which have adversely affected the activity of the apparatus and organizations designed to fight the spread of political terrorism and crime. To defeat terrorism and crime the active participation of all citizens is essential. The terrorists' offensive, beginning in 1969, has always met with a powerful rebuff from the people's masses. Large-scale demonstrations and strikes have become a show of the strength of democracy in Italy and a decisive factor which has led to the failure of the political plans implemented by terrorist methods.

But something more is required today, E. Berlinguer stressed. It is essential for millions and millions of workers, young people, women, honest citizens of all strata and categories and all democratic orientations to feel themselves personally responsible for the struggle to reveal, expose, and liquidate terrorism and crime.

We are convinced, the speaker said, that the crisis which has gripped the country cannot be overcome without implementing a great deal of extremely hard work aimed at the profound renewal of society and state. It is for precisely this reason that we communists proposed and then have constantly and consistently supported the idea of pursuing a policy of national solidarity, have insisted on it and striven for it to be fully expressed in the creation of a government of democratic unity with the participation of the PCI.

We have believed and continue to believe that such a government at the present stage is an essential phase not only for overcoming the prevailing emergency situation, not only for guaranteeing renewal in economic, social and public spheres, but also for consistently overcoming the harm caused by the theory and practice of discrimination and the prejudiced attitude toward the PCI.

The speaker analyzed in detail the stages of Italy's political development in recent years and the PCI's major successes at the 1976 parliamentary elections and 1975 administrative elections, which led to the considerable change in the distribution of political forces. These changes, he said, are based on the fact that the Communist Party has become a force which must take a direct part in running the state. He recalled the intensification of the leftwing forces' influence and the consolidation of their authority in the local organs of power and Parliament, noting that formulas for running the state such as the "left center" had definitively exhausted themselves. It is precisely thanks to these changes that a parliamentary majority with the participation of the communists was formed in the country in March 1978.

E. Berlinguer assessed positively this specific manifestation of the democratic parties' political cooperation. As he put it, thanks to the pursuit of this political line at the communists' initiative, the country's economy and finances were successfully saved from collapse, the purchasing power of working people's wages and the level of employment were protected, and democratic institutions were defended against the terrorists' subversive attacks and blackmail.

But, he went on to stress, other parties and above all the DC were reluctant for the policy of solidarity to be fully implemented. Every step forward was managed only with great difficulty and a rift thus formed between the country's needs and the government's ability to resolve the problems on the agenda. In this situation the PCI decided to withdraw from the parliamentary majority and raised the question of creating a government of national unity which would also include the communists. But the DC leaders refused. Criticizing the DC's line, E. Berlinguer said that this party is afraid lest the communists' participation in the government strike against the social and political privileges on which their power has so far rested.

The report gave a negative assessment of the cabinet formed after the prolonged government crisis which includes Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans. This government, it says, cannot count on the necessary reliable majority.

If early parliamentary elections are held in the country it will be for one reason: The DC, violating its commitments to other parties, has been reluctant to do anything of substance to change its attitude to the PCI.

The political question the Italians are called on to resolve is clear: The PCI's participation in the national government is essential for the pursuit of a policy aimed at overcoming the dramatic and dangerous crisis and guaranteeing the country's renewal and development. [paragraph continues]

In the PCI's opinion, Italy cannot be saved and resurrected and it will be hard to insure the citizen's peaceful communal life without embarking on the path of the direct participation of the working classes and their party in leading the state. The country needs a coalition government of democratic forces in which the PCI would participate under conditions of equality in accordance with its role and responsibility as a major force expressing the interests of the workers and people. That is the aim of our political struggle and if there are early parliamentary elections it will be the aim of our election campaign.

Dwelling on relations between the PCI and the Socialist Party, E. Berlinguer stated that it was impossible to conceal the worrisome fact that relations between the two parties have experienced and are continuing to experience difficult times. We must make efforts to establish the reasons for these difficulties and take steps to overcome the tension and lack of understanding, since the concord and unity of the leftwing forces is something of great value for the workers movement and for the whole country as well as a decisive lever for its democratic and socialist development.

Dwelling on questions of the allies of the working class in resolving fundamental national problems, E. Berlinguer noted the clear-cut polarization of Italian society at opposite ends of which stand the proletariat and haute bourgeoisie. At the same time he noted two trends characteristic of developed capitalist society. These are on the one hand the expansion of the so-called intermediate, middle strata of the city and countryside, and on the other the increasingly intensifying phenomenon of the declassing [deklassirovaniye] of the grass-roots strata.

We are convinced, the speaker continued, that the working class has an irreplaceable leading role. For this role to be fully realized it is essential to continue the process of unifying the working class politically and ideologically.

At the same time increasingly great significance attaches to the question of its allies in resolving the major problems facing the country. They include acute problems like the development of the backward south, the problem of the youth, which is particularly hard-hit by unemployment, the emancipation of women, mutual relations with Catholics and others.

Dwelling on the PCI's policy, which has been called a historical compromise, the speaker specified that it means searching for coinciding viewpoints between the masses adhering to communist, socialist and Catholic orientations and their political and social organizations with a view to isolating and defeating reactionary circles.

At the same time the report noted the importance under present conditions of the ideological struggle. In particular it criticized various currents preaching a lack of faith in the possibility of any changes in social life advanced for instance by the so-called "new philosophers" whose teaching ultimately boils down to an apologia for capitalism. [sentence as published]

Stressing the fruitfulness of Marxism, the speaker dwelled on the contribution made to its development in Italy by A. Labriola, A. Gramsci and P. Togliatti.

The concluding section of the report was devoted to intraparty life. It noted that the number of party members represented at the 15th PCI Congress is over 1.79 million.

The influence of the party continues to grow and its organizing strength in the workers' milieu continues to be consolidated. This is borne out by the fact that in the past 2 years and the first months of this year over 400 party organizations have been created at industrial enterprises. Workers make up 40 percent of PCI members. An important aspect of the party's development is that its cadres are growing younger.

The broad discussion during the preparation for the congress confirmed once again the democratic nature of the party of communists. At the same time it has no organizational currents or factions.

The congress, the speaker said, must decide what changes can be made to the party charter.

He emphasized the need to improve political and ideological propaganda, which must be constant and militant and aimed against attacks and malicious distortions of the communists' position by their political opponents. Our proposals and initiatives must be clearly substantiated and comprehensible in order to become the property of millions. L'UNITA, RINASCITA and other publications are performing very important work in this respect. The speaker expressed thanks to the distributors of the party press and called for even more comrades to be enlisted to their ranks, implementing the principle that all the party's members should propagate its policy.

In conclusion E. Berlinguer stated that the congress decisions would give the party clear aims and increase its power and militancy so that the working people and the country may receive the aid and support they expect from the communists.

Delegates Speeches

LD091049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Special correspondents G. Zafesov and N. Prozhogin report under general heading "In the Fraternal Parties": "Facing Complex Problems"]

[Text] Rome, 2 April--Today is the penultimate day of the 15th Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress. While the commissions are working, the discussion continues at plenums in Rome's Sports Pavilion of the report by E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, and of the precongress theses. Most of the delegates who have spoken have devoted their attention to analyzing Italy's complex domestic political situation and the severe socio-economic crisis which the country is experiencing. This is understandable, particularly in the light of recent events, which led, as has been noted at the congress, to the early dissolution of Parliament and early [vneocherednoy] elections.

Congress delegates recall that during the government crisis, which has been going on for more than 2 months, the Christian Democrats have not succeeded in forming a cabinet which could rely on the necessary effective majority. The reason for this, in the opinion of congress delegates, is the position of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] itself, which has deviated from the program agreement elaborated by five parties last year; this brought about the communists' withdrawal from the parliamentary majority. At the same time, the congress delegates say, the entire course of postwar Italy's domestic political development has demonstrated the need for participation by communists, who represent the broad masses of the working people, in the management of state affairs. [paragraph continues]

However, the DC rejected the Communist Party's recent proposal on creating a government of democratic unity. Unable to overcome their prejudiced attitude to the Communist Party, the Christian Democrats refused to cooperate with Communists in the government. This topic is discussed in detail in delegates' speeches. Thus A. Cossutta, member of the PCI leadership, dwelt in detail on the Communist Party's experience of participation in the parliamentary majority and in the management of local organs of power and the lessons arising from this experience. He recalled the successes--many in number and important in content--achieved thanks to the Communist Party's struggle, such as the extension of the powers of local self-government organs.

However, he noted, while the Communist Party, implementing a policy of unity of actions with other parties, was ready to make and did make certain concessions in order to achieve concerted viewpoints, often it did not encounter reciprocity. This applies primarily to the position of the DC. The DC wanted to use the Communist Party's readiness to cooperate as a cover for implementing its own policy, trying to distort the PCI's role and significance in the eyes of the broad people's masses. At the same time, the DC demanded that the communists make more and more new concessions, including on questions of principle.

The PCI, A. Cossutta went on to state, cannot abandon the rules of its internal life, the principle of democratic centralism, its ideological orientation, which comes from the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and its internationalist feelings. Consequently, when other Italian parties build their relations with the PCI they must accept it as it is. We cannot be asked, the speaker said, to become a kind of mass social democratic party. The PCI, A. Cossutta said in conclusion, will continue to strengthen its leading role in the mass movements of Italian working people.

In many delegates' speeches the provisions of the PCI secretary general's report were illustrated with concrete examples. Thus R. Zangheri, Mayor of Bologna, describing in detail the experience accumulated by communists who have headed the municipality since the overthrow of fascism, stressed that in order to advance further it is necessary to achieve "the powerful participation of the people's masses in the work of the state apparatus."

Among Italy's important domestic problems great attention is being devoted at the congress to the development of the country's backward southern regions. As U. Ranieri, delegate from the Basilicata region, said, the backwardness of Italy's southern regions and the socioeconomic inequality in comparison with the industrially developed northern regions are one of the crying contradictions of all Italian society.

The speech delivered by U. Pecchioli, member of the PCI leadership, was devoted to terrorism, an acute and burning topic for Italy today, and also to the struggle against subversive actions aimed at shaking the Republican system.

Describing the raging terrorism as a political phenomenon, the speaker stated that its roots lie both in the crisis which Italy is experiencing, and in the decay of the capitalist society in general. The struggle against terrorism cannot be separated from the wider struggle for transformations being waged by communists on the political and social fronts. For this struggle to become truly effective, the broadest masses must be involved in it.

Many speeches by Communist Party activists were devoted to this theme. P. Staropoli, a worker at a Turin motor vehicle plant, called for still greater unity and cohesion among all working people to resist the raging terror and defend the democratic rights won in the staunch struggle of recent years.

The congress continues.

NATO BUILDUP IN NORWAY MAY HAVE 'SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES'

LD091519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yar. Khabarov article under rubric "On Topical Themes": "Who Benefits by This?"]

[Text] For 30 years now our northern neighbor--Norway--has been a member of NATO but its participation in the bloc's military activity during this period has been to a definite extent restricted; at any rate, foreign troops were not stationed on its territory, in accordance with official Norwegian Government policy, and there were no foreign military bases or nuclear weapons there. This status within the NATO military structure, which Norway did not achieve easily, insured a certain independence for the country on many foreign policy issues. However, recent events are forcing us to recognize that Norway is gradually yielding to NATO pressure and surrendering its former positions.

Judging by appearances, high-ranking military figures in NATO headquarters are making far-reaching plans for Norway. They are increasingly expanding the scale of the bloc's military activity on the territory of this country bordering the Soviet Union. The Cold Winter military maneuvers held every year in Norway have become the biggest NATO exercises in northern Europe. Thus, several thousand soldiers and officers from the United States, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands and, of course, Norway participated in them in March this year.

As General Hamre, commander in chief of the Norwegian Armed Forces, has officially stated, it is planned to make it SOP for NATO countries' troop subunits to participate in such maneuvers and to make these troops themselves "a component part of northern Norway's defense system in the event of a crisis situation there." The possibility of creating military depots on Norwegian territory for NATO heavy armaments is also being examined.

Moreover, it is well known that a network of NATO monitoring and electronic reconnaissance stations has been operating for some time in Norway near the border with the USSR.

Just recently the Norwegian Storting decided that the country will participate in the AWACS airborne warning and control system being created by NATO. It is assumed that the NATO aircraft forming this system will be serviced at the Evenes airbase in northern Norway. It is no secret that the AWACS system is primarily intended to control the NATO air forces' operations and to collect and transmit intelligence information to facilities most of which are far beyond Norway's borders. It is clear that neither the system itself nor the data it obtains are subject to Norwegian national control.

The operation of the AWACS system in Norwegian airspace, the use of Norwegian airfields to service NATO air force planes and the siting of foreign electronic reconnaissance stations on Norwegian territory cannot be regarded other than as a buildup of U.S. and NATO activities in that region--a buildup which may have serious consequences. [paragraph continues]

All these actions are evoking resolute condemnation and protests from Norway's progressive public which rightly regards them as evidence of aggressive NATO circles' desire to transform Norway into the bloc's military springboard in northern Europe. It is obvious that these militarist actions impede the development of the good-neighborly relations which have been established between our countries and which were sealed by the common struggle against Hitlerite aggression during World War II. They can only undermine efforts to strengthen mutual trust between our countries--efforts which, Soviet people believe, should be valued.

All this cannot fail to cause the Soviet side legitimate concern. One cannot help wondering: Do these plans and actions accord with the proclaimed official Norwegian policy of not siting foreign bases on national territory in peacetime?

NATO'S LONG-TERM DEFENSE PROGRAM FURTHERS ARMS RACE

LD092304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1649 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

["The Arms Race Continues"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, 9 April--NATO headquarters here announced today the decision of the United States, FRG, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Holland and also France to commence a joint study of the antiaircraft missile system, Patriot, with the aim of consequently equipping their armed forces with it. An intensive arms race is being effected on the basis of the so-called "long-term defense program" approved last May at the NATO Council session in Washington. It provides for the creation of a large number of new types of missiles, combat planes, tanks, ships, shells and other military machinery. At the insistence of the Pentagon, the NATO Council adopted a decision to annually increase the national military budgets of the member countries of the NATO bloc by 3 percent in order to realize this program intended through 1990.

NATO SYMPOSIUM IN GREECE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE CONDEMNED

LD041932 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--A "strange symposium," this is how IZVESTIYA assesses a "symposium" planned to be held in June in Saloniki by the NATO service for psychological conditioning of the population. The aim of the symposium is spreading the experience in "psychological warfare" that accumulated in NATO and anticommunist propaganda among the population.

IZVESTIYA points out that in the language of NATO officials the word "information" has quite a definite meaning--the waging of the "psychological war" against socialist countries and the use of misinformation for conditioning the population of Western countries. Therefore it is not difficult to guess what experience will be shared at the "symposium" by specialists of NATO, the Pentagon and the CIA that accumulated a whole arsenal of methods of "psychological conditioning" of the population, ranging from state coups and assassinations of political and state figures to rabid anticommunist propaganda and misinformation.

The democratic Greek public expresses deep indignation over the fact that Greece is chosen for the second time over the recent period as the venue for such gatherings, IZVESTIYA writes. Members of the Atlantic bloc already held in August 1978 a similar seminar for Mediterranean countries on the Crete Island under the signboard of the so-called International Institute of Studies.

The circles of the democratic Greek public are aware that the Greek authorities, allowing the holding of anticommunist gatherings in the country's territory, do nothing to promote the strengthening of the international prestige of Greece in the eyes of the world public. In this connection, a number of public and political organizations of Greece made a resolute demand to ban the holding of NATO's anticommunist "pyschological symposium" and to put an end once and for all to the country's dependence on the aggressive NATO bloc.

PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL ATTACKS OPPONENTS OF APRIL REVOLUTION

ID061042 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--The Portuguese communists are aware of their great responsibility in defending the interests of the working people, freedoms and other gains of the revolution, the democratic system and national independence, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, writes in the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. His article is devoted to the fifth anniversary of the April revolution in Portugal. The article says that in the last three years the reactionary forces which have succeeded in gradually recapturing dominant positions in the government and in the state apparatus, made numerous and sharp attacks on the democratic gains of the Portuguese people. The working people and broad sections of the population are giving a strong rebuff to reaction, defend their gains and seek to bring about a democratic turn in the present political situation.

It is not only the forces of internal reaction but also the mighty forces of imperialism and the reactionary forces of the world's social democrats that continue joining forces against the young Portuguese democracy, the article says. The April revolution is being attacked, its gains forcibly cancelled and ignored. But the revolution lives on in the Portuguese realities and in the people's determination to uphold and to carry it forward.

In leading the working class and the popular masses and working hard to achieve the unity of the working people, greater mutual understanding and joint actions by all democrats and patriots, the Portuguese Communist Party represents the main political obstacle in the way of reaction's offensive and plans, especially in the matter of an unconstitutional revision of the Constitution. That is the reason for the intensification of the anticommunist campaign in which the crudest, false and slanderous accusations and demands are endlessly repeated so as to isolate the Portuguese Communist Party, to drive it into a "ghetto" or to ban it, the article says. But it is impossible to drive into a "ghetto" the biggest party of the country, the party which is guided by Marxism-Leninism and is closely linked with the working class, with the broad popular masses through every one of its organizations and through its every activist. The Portuguese Communist Party represents an important force of Portuguese democracy. The assertion that the Portuguese Communist Party is a party of truth, hope and future is not a slogan, but the truth, the article says.

UK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS 2-WEEK VISIT TO USSR

ID072116 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 7, TASS--A two week visit to the USSR of the delegation of the trade union of transport and unskilled workers of Great Britain headed by the national secretary Granville Howly is completed.

The guests familiarized themselves with the labour conditions and the leisure of Soviet workers in the automobile industry and transport and learnt of the role of trade union committees in the workers' collectives. At the Moscow Likhachov automobile plant, the members of the delegation showed interest in the system of training for youth. The plant has a technical school, an institute, a training course for foremen and other forms of technical training. The graduates get diplomas of technicians, engineers and technologists as well as economists in charge of production organization. As a rule, they stay to work at the plant. Their training is free of charge. All the expenses involved in their training are borne by the administration. The British guests attended a concert by amateur performers of the plant's palace of culture. Over three thousand workers attend here various art groups. Successfully performing on the stage of the palace of culture are singers and dancers, a choir, a jazz group, a symphony orchestra and a drama troupe. In summing up his impressions, Granville Howly noted that Soviet workers can work well and well organize their rest. For this, they have permanent employment and rest facilities at their disposal. Referring to the role of trade union committees at the enterprises, the guest said that they fill an important function in the life of every Soviet man. Members of the delegation had a chance to see that for themselves by talking to workers in Moscow and Leningrad, Howly noted. On Sunday, the British trade union delegation is scheduled to fly home.

FRG RIGHT ATTACKS GENERAL FOR DENYING USSR OFFENSIVE THREAT

LD061239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants rejoinder: "Attack...on a General"]

[Text] Bonn--If the Bundeswehr's 12th Tank Division were to go on a march through the streets of Bonn, it would not make as much noise in the capital as just a few words uttered by its commander. Major General Bastian declared: "I share the opinion that the Soviet Union's military potential is not of an offensive but a defensive nature."

You can imagine the long faces of certain officials in the Defense Ministry, at the headquarters of the opposition Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union parties and in the editorial offices of rightwing bourgeois newspapers. Of course! So many cold war drummers are sounding off about the "Soviet threat" and "the Soviets' excessive arms," and an eminent Bundeswehr representative exposes them as liars.

The entire rightist camp rushed to attack the general. The Springer newspapers concentrated fire on him. The Christian Democrats demanded a parliamentary debate. The Defense Ministry issued a denial. But, to use military terminology, they failed to oust the division commander from his position. Bastian sent to the newspapers' editors a letter explaining his viewpoint: There is no evidence, he writes, that the Soviet Union intends to move its military potential against Western Europe. A great deal--the Helsinki conference, the SALT-II talks, contacts and economic ties--shows that no danger threatens the West now.

Of course, General Bastian will not be forgiven for all these "seditious thoughts." The cold war troubadors, it must be thought, will do everything to stifle a sober opinion. But now their guilty conscience and evil intent will be all the more obvious to everyone.

DESPITE DIFFERENCES, ARABS UNITED IN MIDEAST ASSESSMENT

LD091601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "An Object Lesson"]

[Text] The Arab peoples' spontaneous wave of indignation concerning the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal is in the mainstream of concrete actions to oppose imperialist plans. An important event in this respect was the holding of the Baghdad conference of foreign and economic ministers of Arab countries, which was convened on the day after the signing of the treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Taking part were 18 of the 22 members of the Arab League. The Baghdad conference is rightly considered a representative pan-Arab forum whose decisions are of fundamental significance.

The Baghdad meeting became a platform for exposing the intrigues of imperialism in the Near East. The conference condemned the policy being implemented by the United States and its role in the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and in pushing Cairo into humiliating agreements. Certain participants in the meeting demanded not only the imposition of sanctions on Egypt but also the application of resolute measures with respect to Washington, including an oil embargo. And although this proposal was not adopted, the conference's anti-imperialist mood was itself indicative.

Despite certain disagreements and differences in the approach of individual states, in the last analysis the conference demonstrated unity in assessing the situation which has arisen in the Near East. It unanimously adopted resolutions providing for the application of political and economic sanctions against the present Egyptian regime.

The measures elaborated are an object lesson to the capitulationists. They show that conciliation, apostasy and the betrayal of pan-Arab and national interests cannot go unpunished and that nobody has the right to count on connivance at such a policy.

The first practical steps in boycotting the Egyptian regime, such as, for instance, recalling ambassadors from Cairo, have already been taken, including by such countries as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Kuwait. All this is causing obvious unease in Egyptian official circles. They are again trying to resort to maneuvers. The Israeli prime minister's visit to Cairo was played down. The ceremony to exchange instruments of ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty has been transferred to the Sinai Desert (further from the public eye), and so forth.

Thus the Baghdad decisions are already having an impact. They show that only cohesion in the ranks of Arab countries, unity and consistency in their actions are capable of blocking the intrigues of imperialism and clearing the way for a genuine and just Near East settlement.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN HONEYMOON FACING FIRST CRISIS

LD100658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The exchange of official ratification documents concerning the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, planned for today, will not take place. According to a UPI report from Tel Aviv, this ceremony, which ought to signify the coming of the separate deal into force, has been postponed until 16 April.

In the meantime, as is clear from the report, the first scandal is obviously brewing in the Israeli-Egyptian honeymoon.

Utterances by Khalil, Egyptian prime minister, and Ghali, state Minister for foreign affairs, during the parliamentary debates on the separate treaty were the cause of the scandal. Thus Khalil, who it is thought, does not regard his Israeli colleague Begin too favorably and whom he did not even meet during the latter's visit to Cairo, stated that Egypt had the right to aid Syria in the event of a war for liberation of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

For his part, Butrus Ghali said that Egypt could continue assisting the PLO.

It is difficult to judge the sincerity of these state ents. Nonetheless, a shrill cry immediately rang forth from Tel Aviv. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman demanded a clarification using the usual channel of the American Embassy in Cairo. According to him, the Egyptian statesmen's utterances contradict the spirit and the letter of the separate treaty and the Egyptian statesmen should retract their statements.

OAPEC MEETING TO DISCUSS SUSPENSION OF EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP

LD101046 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 10, TASS--Nine of eleven countries belonging to the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) decided to attend the extraordinary meeting of oil ministers of this organisation's member countries, to be held here on April 16. An OAPEC official spokesman said no invitation was sent to Egypt. Oman was the only country that refused to attend the meeting. The participants in this meeting will discuss the question of suspending Egypt's membership in OAPEC as a reply measure to the signing by the Egyptian leadership of the separate treaty with Israel.

COMMENTARY ON EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO OMAN

LD092350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] News agencies report that Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak has arrived in Oman for talks with Sultan Qabus.

This visit, notes our observer, goes far beyond traditional diplomatic voyages. The thing is that recently, after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran to be more precise, very friendly relations have been struck between Oman and Egypt. The basis of these relations is that Egyptian President as-Sadat has beco e the best friend of the very reactionary--in the Arab East--monarchic regime of Oman where right up to 1970 children were banned from school and where to this day any action against the authorities carries the death penalty. As-Sadat has been the only ruler in the Near East to have agreed willingly to send troops to Oman to replace Iranian soldiers recalled by the new Government of Iran.

Remember that Iranian troops were used by Sultan Qabus to suppress actions by detachments of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman. Egypt has more than compensated for this loss. Instead of 3,000 Iranian soldiers Cairo, it has been cited in the Arab press, has sent 7,000 men to Oman. But this aspect of Egyptian-Oman relations, even though it is not very old, is already slightly covered with the dust of history.

As for recent events, in particular the present visit to Oman by the Egyptian vice president, observers note that a new page is opening in relations between Egypt and Oman. This page is connected, above all, with the imperialist plans of the United States which is trying to drag Oman into a new military alliance in place of the disintegrating CENTO bloc.

Washington has entrusted to Cairo the role of intermediary in this case and it has no doubt not made a mistake since in the Near East is is presently difficult to find a regime more loyal and obedient to the United States than the President as-Sadat regime. This regime has gone so far in its betrayal of the Arab peoples that it is prepared to come to the aid of any reactionary regime to suppress national liberation movements and is prepared to act as intermediary in any imperialist deal which would serve the interests of Washington.

COVERAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN IRAN CONTINUES

Prospects for Soviet-Iranian Relations

LD091227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[P. Demchenko article: "The USSR and Iran: Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] The victory of the antimonarchist revolution and the establishment of a republican system in Iran have led to great changes in both the domestic and foreign policy of the country. The very first decrees and decisions of the republican authorities show that Iran intends henceforth to pursue an independent course in the international arena, to join those countries which support the principles of nonalinement, and take the side of the peoples struggling against imperialism and for freedom and independence. The political changes taking place in Iran reveal favorable opportunities for the further development and intensification of Soviet-Iranian relations.

It is well known that our peoples are close not only geographically but historically. For many decades the interests of the two countries, interweaving with, and supplementing each other, created objective preconditions for trade and cultural exchange and economic cooperation and active political contacts. Now that the factors which used to play a negative part are being eliminated, new horizons of cooperation are opening up before the Soviet Union and Iran.

Today it is appropriate to recall a few historical facts.

The Great October Socialist Revolution put an end to Russia's participation in the struggle for spheres of influence in a number of regions of Asia, including Iran. The Soviet Government, making public the secret treaties flouting the peoples' sovereign rights, exposed to the whole world the imperialist powers' predatory course. One of the first documents of Soviet power--the 20 November 1917 appeal "to all Muslim working people of Russia and the east"--stated that "the treaty on the partition of Persia has been torn up and destroyed."

Thus a new chapter began in mutual relations with our southern neighbor and V.I. Lenin initiated these relations. In 1920 diplomatic relations were officially established between the two countries (in practice they began a little later) and in February 1921 a treaty was concluded--the first treaty which Iran signed with a great state as an equal and the first of Soviet Russia's treaties with the eastern countries. [paragraph continues]

It was based on the two peoples' desire to develop goodneiborliness and friendship. As the statement published at the time said, "wishing to see the Persian people independent, prosperous and freely disposing of their possessions, the Russian Soviet Government declares all tractates, treaties, conventions and agreements concluded by the former tsarist government with Persia and leading to the belittling of the Persian people's rights, to have been repealed and to have lost any force." At the same time the Soviet Government wrote off Iran's debts to Russia and handed over to it gratis the property which belonged to the tsarist government: a discount and loan [uchetno-ssudnyy] bank, railways and highways, telegraph and telephone lines, Enzeli port with all its buildings, steamships, barges and so forth. The total cost of the property handed over was about R600 million--an enormous sum for that time. At the same time both sides pledged to use the border rivers and waters on the basis of parity and not to allow on their territories the creation or presence of organizations or groups or individuals opposing Soviet Russia and Iran.

As Iranian politicians at the time noted, the significance of the treaty for their country was enormous. It accorded with the interests of the consolidation of Iran's independence and displayed the Soviet state's friendly attitude and the principles of equality at the basis of its foreign policy course.

But it cannot be said that further relations between our countries were unclouded. By the beginning of World War II fascist agents whose activity was aimed against the states of the anti-Hitler coalition and particularly the Soviet Union had become active in Iran. This led to the temporary need to introduce allied troops including Red Army units into Iran's territory in accordance with treaty commitments. Enemy agents were rendered harmless and the danger of Iran being seized by German imperialism was averted; antifascist forces gained the upper hand in the country. Iran declared war on Hitler's Germany and played an important positive part in defeating fascism, which brought our peoples even closer.

In the postwar years, particularly the sixties and seventies, economic and trade relations began to develop actively between our countries. In terms of the level of trade exchange Iran has recently ranked second or third among the USSR's partners among the developing states. In turn the Soviet Union has ranked first in Iranian exports (if you disregard oil).

Economic and technical cooperation has assumed considerable scope. In all, Soviet organizations have taken part in the building of 147 installations: Commitments for 88 of them have already been fulfilled. To a considerable extent this cooperation is being effected on the basis of Soviet credits granted to Iran under preferential terms.

The following may be cited among the largest installations to have been constructed with Soviet participation and to have made a substantial contribution to Iran's industrialization plans and its agricultural development: the Esfahan metallurgical plant--the largest enterprise in the country, employing 10,000 workers and employees; the machine-building plant in Arak which produces steam generators, construction cranes, mining equipment and so forth; grain elevators with a total capacity of 380,000 tons; a hydro-electric system and water supply dam on the Araks River enabling the Iranians to irrigate many tens of thousands of hectares of arid land.

Or one more example. The Soviet Union has constructed the northern sector of the 487-kilometer trans-Iranian main gas pipeline through which gas extracted in south Iran is supplied to Soviet Transcaucasus. In the first 8 years of this pipeline's operation almost 70 billion cubic meters of gas have been supplied. The significance of this project is all the greater in that only recently all casing-head gas in Iran used to be flared. Now it has become an important export item and, moreover, a number of industrial enterprises and population points in north Iran have been converted to gas fuel. Revenue from the sale of natural gas goes to pay for Soviet services in constructing various enterprises. Cooperation in this sphere, which accords with the two countries' interests, has good prospects: Construction workers are already laying the second section of the gas pipeline, of the same length, which will make it possible to utilize gas still being flared.

It can be asserted with good reason that the development of business links with its northern neighbor is completely natural for Iran and it accords with its people's national interests. Besides, it is impossible not to see that during the years of the existence of the shah's regime a paradoxical situation developed: Although trade and economic links between the USSR and Iran developed and in 1972 a treaty was even signed on the expansion of such cooperation for the next 15 years, all this was not accompanied by a similar improvement in political relations. Moreover, the Iranian Government frequently pursued an unfriendly policy toward the Soviet Union; our countries' positions on different international problems often did not coincide.

In 1955 Iran entered the Baghdad pact (later renamed CENTO); it concluded a military agreement with the United States; bases appeared on its territory from which the Pentagon spied on the Soviet Union. Under U.S. patronage and at the Iranian working people's expense, the militarization of Iran proceeded, directed ultimately against the USSR. Naturally this clouded the political atmosphere, the more so because the shah's official propaganda sowed mistrust and hostility toward our people.

Now that Iran has been proclaimed a republic, measures have been taken to end the dominance of American imperialism: The Pentagon's military bases have been abolished, the country has withdrawn from CENTO, it has declared support for peoples combatting imperialism, Zionism and racism, and has also declared its devotion to the principles of peaceful coexistence. All this widens the aspect of coincidence in the USSR's and Iran's political positions in the international arena, and presents the opportunity to build relations between our countries on the basis of genuine goodneighborliness. Let us recall once more: The Soviet Union does not seek for itself any territorial claims, but strives only for peace and friendship along the 2,500 km of our border.

The Soviet Union perceives the changes in Iran with great good will and is ready to support any efforts toward the improvement of Soviet-Iranian ties. As A. Amir Entezam, Iranian deputy prime minister stated, "without any doubt relations between Iran and the Soviet Union will be broadened and developed. Our peoples and states entertain goodneighborly feelings of mutual respect for each other, and now that Iran has established a new revolutionary system, bilateral relations should become much better than they were under the shah's regime. Our government strives to develop ties in economic, trade, cultural and other spheres."

As regards prospects for such cooperation, they are considerable in the sphere of industry, energy and agriculture. Soviet organizations have for example accumulated experience in conducting large-scale irrigation operations, which Iran needs and can thus help it to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. At present insufficient use is being made of the waters of the Tedzhen and Atrek rivers where major hydropower installations could be built to meet our mutual interests. The integration of the two countries' power systems would be of mutual benefit, and so forth.

Of course it does not go unnoticed that some people are now trying to sow mistrust between our two countries, to invent stories of "Soviet interference" in the internal events of Iran, and in particular, in its national problems. CIA Director S. Turner's recent statement on Iranian events can be evaluated in precisely this way. This kind of slander is transparent. It pursues perfectly understandable goals: It deliberately ignores the widely known facts of Soviet-Iranian relations.

The Soviet Union has always related to the Iranian people and its problems, difficulties and concerns and its struggle for a better future with sympathy. The USSR resolutely took the side of the Iranian revolution and did much to prevent foreign intervention in Iranian affairs and did not itself, of course, interfere and is not preparing to interfere, in full accordance with the peace-loving course of its foreign policy. And now after the victory of the Iranian revolution the Soviet Union is prepared to make the greatest effort to strengthen and further expand Soviet-Iranian relations.

Situation in Northeast Iran

LD072015 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 7 Apr '9 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 7, TASS--The situation is normalizing in north-eastern regions of Iran which recently have been the scene of armed clashes between government troops and the local Turkoman population. According to the Tehran press, the remaining 104 people of Turkoman nationality detained during the clashes were set free today. All the administrative buildings, banks and shops of the town of Gonbad-e Kavus have opened again. Negotiations continue between representatives of the sides in the conflict in order to consolidate stability and tranquility in the area.

Dealing With Counterrevolutionary Acts

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 9, TASS--The Iranian authorities are taking resolute measures to curb counterrevolutionary activity of pro-shah and other reactionary elements in the country.

Another several known state and military officials of the overthrown shah's regime were arraigned before the Iranian court in recent days and were executed. At the same time the search is going on for former ministers, state officials, agents of the shah's secret police SAVAK, and other persons who blemished themselves with involvement in cruel repressions against the people, in mass firing at peaceful demonstrators, and in the embezzlement of Iran's national wealth.

As M. Momkena, deputy minister of information and propaganda of Iran, stated, journalists who c llaborated with the shah's regime will be dismissed from the press, radio and television media. Those whose guilt in the process of investigation will be proved will bear a just punishment.

New tasks of Iran's Armed Forces were declared by Vice-Admiral A. Madani, commander of the country's navy, in a Tehran television interview. Iran's military-strategic policy has radically changed as a result of the overthrow of the monarchic regime, he pointed out. The armed forces now act as the upholders of the interests of the people, not of international imperialist forces. We abandoned the role of gendarme in the region, and renounced the contracts concluded by the shah's regime for the delivery of huge consignments of weapons and military hardware, A. Madani pointed out. Iran's Armed Forces are now faced with two main tasks: to protect the borders of the state and, in a no lesser degree, to take part in the implementation of economic, social and cultural development plans of the country. Thus, two naval bases that were under construction on the southern coast are already now being reequipped for the needs of the fishing fleet.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW ON FRIENDLY VISIT

LD051538 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--Foreign Minister of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Mohamed Seddik Benyahia has come to Moscow for a brief friendly visit today.

At the airport, decorated with the state flags of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, the guest was welcomed by Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, other Soviet officials.

Ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the USSR Abdelkrim Benmahmoud was among the welcoming party.

Luncheon Speeches

LD061516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 4 LD

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Talks were held 6 April in Moscow between Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

In the course of the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, an exchange of opinions took place on matters of Soviet-Algerian relations and topical international problems of mutual interest.

Particular attention was paid to the situation in the Near East. Comrade Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Benyahia during which an exchange of speeches was made. Welcoming the guest, Comrade Gromyko said:

The ideals of the Algerian revolution, which gained new development in the decisions of the FLN congress in January of this year, are close and clear for Soviet people. We highly appraise the anti-imperialistic and anticolonialist foreign policy of Algeria and the cooperation which has been established between our countries mutually and internationally.

I think that I am expressing our common viewpoint if I say that regular political contacts and talks, primarily at the highest level, covering a broad range of matters of bilateral relations and international policy, have become essential. The firm base on which the relations of our countries are built has become the common character of the interests of the Soviet Union and Algeria in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, and for peace and social progress.

Let us take, for example, the Near East. Both the Soviet Union and Algeria are gravely concerned at the situation in that region and condemn most determinedly the separate deal of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded under the aegis or, more exactly, under the pressure of the United States. This is no secret. It is precisely that appraisal which prevails in the international arena. The treaty is an undisguised attempt to legalize the presence of the aggressor on foreign lands, taken by force from their rightful owners, the Arab peoples, and an attempt to prevent implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to establish its own national state.

Perhaps those who try to represent this anti-Arab deal as some kind of step in the direction of peace in the Near East find such political machinations convincing. But they are completely transparent. Such a treaty does not, and could not lead to peace. Opening up the way for direct imperialist interference in the affairs of the Arab peoples, it threatens to complicate even further the situation in that region, and it threatens peace.

Our firm conviction is that the guarantee of success in the Arab peoples' struggle for their legitimate rights and interests is primarily in their unity. Everything which is detrimental to that unity plays into the hands of imperialist forces. Therefore, it is necessary to give the Arab countries credit for joining together in a common platform to reject the separate, capitulationist treaty and resolutely counter it. It is precisely in this that we see the main result of the conference of foreign ministers of the Arab countries, held recently in Baghdad. The implementation of the decisions adopted at it now acquires particularly great significance.

As regards the Soviet Union, it is in favor of a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East, taking into account the legitimate interests of all the peoples of that region. Such a settlement would meet the interests of Israel itself, whose people do not want to spill blood endlessly--about which their present leaders are little concerned--but are interested in a peaceful future for their country.

All the indications are that Israel's policy is based not on the interests of peace but the aspiration for expansion at the expense of others' lands.

The Soviet Union highly values the progressive role of Algeria in the nonaligned movement. This movement has become a positive factor in international politics.

The Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated on 2 March 1979, has always strived and will strive to deepen its friendship and cooperation with states participating in the nonalined movement.

The need for cooperation between the nonalined and the socialist countries has grown even more in connection with China's aggression against Vietnam. Beijing's policy is a challenge to the nonalined countries, and confirms [podtverzhdayet] that this policy is a threat to peace. The interests of peace demand that a situation and a political climate be formed such that the hegemonists would not risk encroaching on other people's territory in the way that they acted toward Socialist Vietnam.

Beijing's intention to follow further the lead of imperialism's policy is borne out by the statement made the other day about the termination of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the PRC, concluded in 1950. The treaty provided for opposition to imperialist aggression and participation in international actions aimed at insuring peace and security, it embodies the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and their unbending will to live in peace and friendship. The transformation in Beijing's attitude to the treaty, from full approval and active utilization of it to termination of the treaty, is closely linked with the present course of the Chinese leaders, which is determined by great power, hegemonistic aspirations. The Soviet Union's position regarding this action by Beijing, aimed against the interests of peace, is clearly expressed in the Soviet Government's April statement.

There is the opportunity, by the united actions of socialist and other peace-loving countries, of achieving a further deepening of detente and its spreading to all parts of the world, the elimination of the final remnants of colonialism and racism, and progress in resolving the cardinal and burning problem of our time--disarmament.

The further strengthening and development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will benefit the peoples of both countries and the interests of the united forces coming out against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

In his reply speech M.S. Benyahia said that since Algeria obtained independence Soviet-Algerian friendship has become a good tradition. This is confirmed by the constantly expanding cooperation between our countries in all spheres--in policy, economy, science and culture.

Regular political contacts between our countries' leaders at the highest level have also become traditional. Such meetings help us to understand one another better and stress the solidarity of Algeria and the Soviet Union with all peoples fighting against colonialism, racism and Zionism, for their freedom and independence.

True to its principles, the minister said, Algeria takes the side of the Vietnamese people, supports fighters against racism and the remnants of colonialism in southern Africa and the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their national rights. Algeria rejects the separate treaty signed by the Egyptian regime and Israel, which attempts to foist capitulation on the Arab peoples of the Near East and inflict irreparable damage on their inalienable rights. We note with satisfaction that our views on this problem are identical.

The political support and multifaceted assistance which the Soviet Union gives Arab countries in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism are without doubt a decisive contribution to the struggle to restore the flouted rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to liberate all the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

The recent Baghdad conference, the minister stated, again showed that the Arab world is aware of the decisive nature of the present period--a period more decisive than ever before. The conference stressed the Arab peoples' determination to combat imperialism and Zionist plans and fight for their freedom and for the return of the Israeli-occupied lands.

M.S. Benyahia noted the identity of Algeria's and the USSR's positions on many international problems. We know, he said, of the efforts the Soviet Union makes for the sake of disarmament and detente, and we express solidarity with these efforts. Algeria, like all nonaligned countries, has an interest in detente, in disarmament and in resolving other urgent international problems.

Present at the luncheon were: Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers and other officials, persons accompanying the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and Abdelkrim Benmahmoud, Algerian ambassador to the USSR. The luncheon passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In the afternoon the Soviet-Algerian talks were continued. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of strengthening international detente, restraining the arms race and disarmament, and also the position in the nonaligned movement and the situation in southern Africa.

Kosygin, Benyahia Confer

LD071306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 1 LD

["Reception in the Kremlin"]

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo and foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is on a friendly working visit to the USSR. On behalf of the secretary general of the FLN, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, Benyahia passed on an oral message to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During their discussion, there was an exchange of views on the outlook for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria, and also on topical problems of the contemporary international situation.

Kosygin and Benyahia confirmed the determination of both parties to continue their joint efforts to deepen the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria and to expand their mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

During a discussion of international issues, the two sides paid special attention to the Near East situation. Benyahia informed Kosygin of the results of the recently concluded Baghdad conference of foreign and economic and finance ministers of the Arab countries, which approved the application of sanctions against Egypt, whose leadership has embarked upon a path leading to the betrayal of the Arabs national interests. Both sides expressed serious concern with the dangerous development of the situation in that region caused by the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty with the active participation of the United States. The two sides forcefully condemned that essentially anti-Arab deal, which has further exacerbated tension in the Near East and which is directed toward expansion of imperialist military presence in that part of the world.

It was emphasized that a just and comprehensive Near East settlement can only be achieved on the basis of a complete and unconditional liberation of all the occupied Arab lands and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own independent state.

The talk, which passed in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding, was attended by A. Benmahmoud, Algerian ambassador to the USSR; V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador to Algeria, and A.A. Shvedov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First African Department.

Foreign Minister Leaves Moscow

LD071510 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 7, TASS--The minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Mohamed Seddik Benyahia who was in Moscow on a friendly working visit, today left for home.

At the airport the guest was seen off by Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials. The seeing-off party included the ambassador of the APDR Abdelkrim Benmahmoud.

I arrived in Moscow as an envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid, Mohamed Seddik Benyahia told a TASS correspondent before leaving for home. I was received by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and held talks with Andrey Gromyko. I am convinced these meetings will greatly facilitate the further strengthening of friendly ties between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

The minister underlined that there are broad prospects for further deepening and development of cooperation between the two countries in every field. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and the Soviet Union, he said will be doubtlessly useful for the peoples of our two countries.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-IRAQI TREATY

LD042002 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

["Treaty in the Interest of Peace and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--The seventh anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq was marked today by representatives of Soviet public in Moscow's Friendship House.

This document has become the outstanding milestone in the history of the development of friendly relations between the peoples of both countries, said President of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, USSR Minister of Education Mikhail Prokofyev. The treaty opened new prospects for fruitful development of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation.

The treaty is based on the firm resolve of the peoples of the two countries to struggle jointly against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism, Zionism and racism, for the inalienable right of peoples to independent development and social progress, for the attainment of durable and just peace on earth, Prokofyev stressed.

The treaty expressed the strivings and aspirations of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq to strengthen friendship and cooperation. In this lies its strength and effectivity, the society's president said. (The treaty serves) the interests of the peoples of both countries and the interests of peace and security of peoples, above all in the Middle East.

Iraq's ambassador in the Soviet Union Murtada 'Abd al-Baqi stressed that in the years that have passed since the signing of the treaty, Soviet-Iraqi relations were developing on an upward trend and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries was widening and becoming more versatile. It reached a high level and has good prospects for the future.

Greetings on Anniversary

LD081340 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 8, TASS--On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR exchanged congratulatory telegrams with the leaders of the Republic of Iraq.

The Soviet-Iraqi treaty of 1972, concluded in accordance with the vital interests of our peoples, laid the firm foundation for the development of friendly Soviet-Iraqi relations, for expansion and deepening of fruitful mutually-advantageous cooperation between the two countries, says the telegram by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The treaty became an effective factor in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. True to its principled course, the Soviet Union will continue to invariably solidarise with this just struggle of Arab peoples.

The telegram expresses confidence that relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Iraq "will continue to develop and grow stronger for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of peace and universal security."

The telegram by the leadership of the Republic of Iraq points out that Iraq, choosing the way of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, keeps firmly adhering to this cause.

Our relations cover political, economic, cultural and other spheres. The fact that they are based on the principles the devotion to and necessity of which was proved by experience is an earnest of successes and development of these relations, the telegram says.

Correspondent on Treaty

LD091402 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Report by TASS correspondent Anatoliy Golovastov]

[Text] Baghdad, April 9, TASS--Today is the seventh anniversary of the day of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq. As the Iraqi press points out, the treaty the principles of which reflect the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and Iraq became an important event in the history of relations between the two states. It is the basis of the further development of bilateral cooperation in a large degree contributes to strengthening Iraq's political and economic independence, newspapers emphasize.

Forms of cooperation between the USSR and Iraq are diverse. These are assistance in the construction of big industrial projects, the fostering of industries which are new to Iraq--electrotechnical, machinebuilding and pharmaceutical--and assistance in mastering new equipment. The Soviet Union has rendered and renders assistance to Iraq in building more than a hundred important economic projects, half of which have already been brought into operation. A vivid example of fruitful cooperation between the two countries has been provided by the north Rumaylah oil fields, by the electrical engineering plant in Baghdad, by the farm machinery plant in Al-Iskandariyah, the factory of antibiotics and pharmaceuticals in Samarra, the cotton mill in Al-Kut, the glassworks in Ar-Ramadi, and other enterprises built with the USSR's assistance. Many types of goods with the "made in Iraq" marking are held in high repute not only in the republic but also beyond its boundaries. They are manufactured at enterprises built with the participation of Soviet specialists. The realization of joint Soviet-Iraqi projects has considerably strengthened the state sector of the economy of Iraq. The USSR also renders a great assistance to [words indistinct] and training of national cadres of specialists. More than 30,000 skilled workers, engineers and technicians have been trained with the USSR's help, and hundreds of Iraqis receive higher education in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union figures importantly in the republic's foreign trade. It is a big buyer of Iraqi oil and dates. Machinetools and equipment account for ninety-five percent of Soviet export or Iraq.

The Soviet-Iraqi treaty became the manifestation of the joint will of the two friendly countries and peoples to develop equal relations in the interests of stepping up struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, against all forms of racial discrimination and aggression, writes the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH. This document is the expression of the two sides' will to render support to the national liberation movement in the whole world and to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of the usurped rights.

SOVIET-IRAQI ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS MEETING

LD100536 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 9, TASS--A meeting of the permanent Soviet-Iraqi Commission for Economic Cooperation has ended here. The signed protocol maps out prospects for the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in different spheres, including the tapping of [words indistinct], investigating Iraq's hydraulic power resources, carrying out surveying and designing work to build a subway in Baghdad, etc.

COUP BRINGS PRO-WESTERN LEADER TO POWER IN MAURITANIA

LD061924 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 6, TASS--Power in Mauritania has gone over today to a group of military leaders headed by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Bouceif. He became the prime minister of the new government, which will be formed later. Activities of all the political groupings have been banned in this West African state.

Reporting on this, a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in Nouakchott characterised Ahmed Ould Bouceif as a "pro-Western leader of the liberal trend."

As a result of the "bloodless coup d'etat", the report says, the former head of state Colonel Moustapha Ould Saleck has actually been removed from power. He has been appointed honorary head of the Military National Salvation Committee, set up instead of the Military National Renaissance Committee.

It is noted that the present events are linked with the continuing political and economic crisis in Mauritania. It was caused by the country's participation in the military conflict over Western Sahara. The POLISARIO Front is fighting for the independence of this territory from Mauritania and Morocco. This conflict has also aggravated the ethnic relations in Mauritania, relations between the Arab-Berber part of the population and the black Africans inhabiting the south of the country.

TRANSKEI 'MINISTER' OFFERS COAST FOR U.S. NAVAL BASE

LD061119 Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[S. Nikonov report: "Bait for the Pentagon" under "Notes Apropos" rubric]

[Text] Chief Ndabankulu, defense "minister" of Transkei--a puppet state created by the Republic of South Africa's authorities with far-reaching aims--recently launched an unexpected initiative. With the importunity of a market huckster he is trying to thrust Transkei's coast upon the West for the creation of a naval base there, and is advertising his country's advantageous strategic position in every possible way.

Such a base, the newly emerged strategist considers, would fully accord with the Pentagon's plans to expand the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. In attempting to attract the American flock of "hawks" to his coast, Ndabankulu keeps talking with the outspokenness of a loud-mouthed old soldier about the vulnerability of the sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope and the growth of Transkei's role in this connection. The fawning chief stated bluntly that the United States should "look more carefully at Transkei's coastline."

Knowing the history of the Transkei's creation and of the emergence of its puppet government, it is not difficult to imagine where the emergence of this chief in the rank of "minister" was prepared. Pretoria has long been nurturing plans for close and open military cooperation with the Western patrons of the Republic of South Africa in order, ultimately, to enlist NATO's support in combatting the national liberation movements in the south of Africa. Placing the chief along with his so-called independent state of Transkei on their fishhook, the Republic of South Africa's racists evidently expect the Pentagon to bite at their juicy bait.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ADDRESSES NATION ON REVOLUTION'S PROGRESS

LD062323 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

["New Stage of Ethiopian Revolution--TASS headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 6, TASS--International imperialism has not given up its plans to smother the Ethiopian revolution. It is hatching new plots against Ethiopia and other progressive states. Its criminal designs find manifestation in the aggression against Vietnam. [words indistinct] by its new ally, the reactionary Chinese leadership, and in the subversive activities in the Middle East, spear-headed against the Arab people of Palestine, against other peoples of that region. Faced with these machinations, the Ethiopian revolution must be always prepared to rebuff a possible open aggression and actions of domestic reactionary circles. This was stated by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, in an address to the nation made here today on the occasion of the day of the Ethiopian people's victory over the Italian-Fascist invaders 38 years ago. In this connection he noted that the Soviet Union was among the few countries then that openly and resolutely came out in defense of the national sovereignty of Ethiopia. Establishment of the world's first socialist state--the Soviet Union--dealt a crushing blow at imperialism. The Soviet Union's example has already been followed and is now being emulated by many states, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia noted.

The Ethiopian revolution has now entered the most responsible period of its development. Efforts must be concentrated first and foremost on the expansion of agricultural production with a view to going over subsequently to the creation of heavy industry, foundation of a socialist economy. This task, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, cannot be resolved without a high level of political awareness of the masses, without wiping out illiteracy in the country as quickly as possible, without raising the general educational level of the working people, training large number of skilled personnel for different branches of the national economy.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CABLE GREETINGS TO MENGISTU ON VICTORY DAY

LD091419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and our country's people and ourselves, we send you, Comrade Chairman, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of socialist Ethiopia cordial congratulations and best wishes on victory day. Soviet people have feelings of sincere friendship and sympathy for the courageous Ethiopian people who defended their independence in the struggle against the Italian fascist invaders and who now, after accomplishing the national democratic revolution, have resolutely joined the ranks of the fighters against imperialism, racism, and neocolonialism. We are convinced that the relations between our countries will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and for the benefit of peace and progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

CAMEROON NATIONAL UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD070900 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Cameroon National Union, led by a Politburo member of that party, Bouba Bello, stayed here in the Soviet Union from 29th March to 5th April. It was a guest of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation has had meetings and discussions at the committee and at the African Studies Institute and the Soviet Women's Committee. It has visited Friendship University. On Thursday the delegation was received in the Moscow Kremlin by the chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group, Aleksey Shitikov. The leader of the delegation thanked the Soviet Union on behalf of the Cameroon National Union for its support of the Africans' national liberation struggle, against imperialism and all manifestations of colonialism and racialism.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES CABLES WITH MAURITIUS LEADER

LD091850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 9 April--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius, in which he conveys congratulations and good wishes to the government and friendly people of Mauritius on the occasion of their national holiday, Independence Day. In his telegram of reply, Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam expresses sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

CONFERENCE ADOPTS MOTION TO ESTABLISH PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY

LD100947 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 10, TASS--The second conference of information ministers of African countries ended here. The delegations of 40 member countries of the Organization of African Unity adopted a convention on the setting up of a PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) with the object of putting an end to the Western mass media domination of information in Africa and safeguarding unbiased coverage of developments on the continent. One of the main tasks of PANA, the convention states, is also to facilitate the African people's national liberation struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all shapes of exploitation and oppression.

LUSAKA CONFERENCE SUPPORTING LIBERATION STRUGGLES OPENS

LD091706 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 9, TASS--The envoys of more than a hundred countries, representatives of state, public and international organizations, as well as the leaders of liberation movements in the south of Africa--the South African National Congress of South Africa, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the Southwest Africa People's Organization--will take part in an international conference in support of South Africa's liberation movements and frontline states. The conference opens tomorrow in the Zambian capital. Addressing a press conference here Mainza Chona, the general secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, stressed that his country, just as other frontline states, leaning on the aid and support of the world's progressive forces, firmly rejects the maneuvers of the racists and their Western sponsors in the south of Africa, and will keep supporting the liberation struggles of the peoples in this part of the continent until their complete victory over racism and colonialism.

MANLEY INTERVIEWED ON JAMAICAN ROLE IN CARIBBEAN, THIRD WORLD

LD062216 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, April 6, TASS--TASS correspondent in Georgetown interviewed the prime minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, in view of his visit to the Soviet Union which starts on April 9. Follow the text of the interview:

Question: What is your assessment of present Soviet-Jamaican relations and of prospects of its future development?

Answer: I am satisfied with the way in which Jamaica's relations with the Soviet Union have been developing since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975. The relations have been conducted on the basis of a growing friendship in which there is respect for the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each others domestic affairs.

We are also particularly pleased that sound and friendly relations have been established at the party level. The Government and people of Jamaica have a deep admiration for the outstanding achievements of the Soviet Government and people since the Great October Revolution, and using as a foundation agreements which have been concluded between the Soviet Union and Jamaica in a number of important areas I am confident that the relations between our countries will be broadened and deepened in the years ahead.

Question: What is, in your opinion, the main direction of the national liberation movement in the Caribbean at this time?

Answer: The process of decolonization [words indistinct] to be completed in the Caribbean basin and this is the first task of liberation which needs to be concluded in the region. This process must of course be conducted in accordance with the United Nations principles of self-determination. That is to say, a people must themsleves show a desire for political liberation and we must stand ready to give them every support when then decide to embark on a struggle for their freedom. There is of course, the more fundamental challenge of economic liberation which small and historically dependent economies like Jamaica are fighting to achieve at this moment against most severe odds. This I suspect will be the main direction of our struggle for liberation in the years ahead and we are confident that all our friends (?will assist) us in the struggle.

Question: What are the main goals confronting now the non-aligned movement and will you participate as head of the delegation in the year's summit in Havana?

Answer: The non-aligned countries recognise the urgent need for an internationalization of detente beyond Europe to all other areas. This must be accompanied by an end to the arms race, and general and complete disarmament.

The non-aligned movement has taken the lead in calling for the establishement of a new international economic order, with the cooperation of all states. Over the past two decades, the non-aligned movement has and continues to be guided by the principles of peaceful co-existence, the recognition of the right of peoples to self-determination of the focus and methods of economic social and cultural development which they should pursue. The goals and aspirations of the non-aligned movement cannot be fulfilled until these principles are accepted as the basis of relations between nations.

It is for this reason, therefore, that countries have remained united in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid, and all forms of foreign domination. The movement has focussed on the need to end the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament. It has taken the lead in calling for the restructuring of the present international economic system, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

I regard it as both an honour and a duty to participate in the summit meeting in Havana, Cuba, as a leading nation in the anti-imperialist struggle, is a most fitting and appropriate location for the conference.

Question: What stand will Jamaica be taking with regard to the major international problems as a member of the United Nations Security Council?

Answer: First of all Jamaica will continue to be guided by the principles of the United Nations Charter to which it firmly subscribes in addressing major international problems in the Security Council.

As a small Third World state, we are particularly concerned to ensure that disputes are settled by peaceful means in accordance with international law and with full respect for the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all states. As you would expect, Jamaica has a particular concern for the situation in southern Africa, and will do all in its power to assist in the process of liberating Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa itself from the vicious racist oppression with which the populations of all three states have been faced.

Question: What are your country's relations with other Caribbean states including neighbouring Cuba?

Answer: Jamaica regards it as a fundamental objective for its foreign policy to develop close relations with all its neighbours in the Caribbean basin. We are active members of the Caribbean community which incorporates the English speaking independent and dependent territories and provides for wideranging collaboration in the political, economic and social areas. We are also in the process of deepening our relations with our other neighbours in the Caribbean and, in the case of Cuba, with whom we share a deep commitment to the anti-imperialist struggle, have developed close cooperation in many areas for the mutual benefit of our two countries.

Question: What would you like to say to the Soviet people before your visit to the USSR?

Answer: Our delegation will be visiting the Soviet Union with the hope and, indeed, the expectation that this will serve to deepen relations between the Soviet and Jamaican peoples. We profoundly admire the heroic achievements of the Soviet people from the time of the great struggle which culminated in the October Revolution and, subsequently, in building the world's first socialist society. From afar, we grieved with the Soviet people in the long agony of invasion during the Second World War and rejoiced with them in their part in the final defeat of the fascists. We admire [words indistinct] that the Soviet peoples have given to liberation struggles throughout the world and in particular in southern Africa. It is our hope that the Soviet peoples will continue to look outwards in search of ways to support liberation struggles and genuine progressive developments whereever they are occurring in the world. Many of these struggles today take place in the field of economic relations and we are confident that the Soviet people will become increasingly conscious of the current struggle being waged by the progressive forces of the Third World to secure a new international economic order based upon the principles of fair and just exchange between nations and the development of a more equitable distribution of the benefits of the world's economic activities.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 8-9 APRIL

LD100232 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 8 April reports that large-scale fieldwork is getting underway in the lower Volga area. The farms are already preparing for the harvest as well; as almost 7,000 combines have been overhauled in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Grain crop producers have pledged to harvest no less than 20 quintals per hectare this year. At 0100 GMT on 9 April the station reports that the sowing of corn has begun in southern Kazakhstan. Last year farms in the republic obtained 80-100 quintals of corn grain and 300-400 quintals of green bulk per hectare in many areas. Many farms plan to do better this year, the radio says.

KAZAKHSTAN MINISTER HAILS AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

LD091926 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata--The first few thousand hectares of irrigated fields, providing stable grain harvests, have been sown by agricultural workers in south Kazakhstan. Grain lands this year will extend over 25 million hectares in the republic. That is more than last year. Commenting on the start of sowing, Mikhail Motoriko, Kazakhstan's agriculture minister, told a TASS correspondent that kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic have recently been growing enough food grain for 100 million people. All fieldwork is carried out in the republic using only modern machines. Agricultural workers in the republic have more than 1 million agricultural machines and electric motors available. They include 350,000 tractors and grain combines. In conclusion Mikhail Motoriko noted that in future Kazakhstan is likely to maintain its role as the powerful grain base in the east of the country. To this end R2.7 billion have been allocated from the state budget this year alone--R700 million more than in 1975--for the comprehensive development of the republic's agriculture.

GOMELSKAYA OBLAST RIVER AT HIGHEST LEVEL IN 100 YEARS

LD062121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Following many settlements and towns in Brestskaya Oblast, 37 populated localities in Gomelskaya now find themselves in the zone of inundation due to high water on the rivers. The water level on the Pripyat River has reached its highest point in the last 100 years. They were ready for the high waters there. The population and machinery have been temporarily evacuated from many places in the danger area. Thanks to the effective measures which have been taken, the populated points which are cut off by the water are fully provided with foodstuffs and medical aid. Special transportation and stable communications are being maintained with all of them. As our correspondent was told at the floodwater combat headquarters, the water level on the Pripyat River will rise very shortly.

SEVERE FLOODS SWEEP THROUGH WESTERN BELORUSSIA

LD081702 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Villagers evacuated from their homes and workers toiled round the clock to shore up dams in western Belorussia as severe floods swept the region. The flooding was caused by an unusually early thaw this spring, which began with warm rains in the neighboring republic of the Ukraine. During the past winter, snowfall in the region was heavier than usual.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS DEVOTE DAY TO MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD091338 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the flight Control Centre: The orbital flight of cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Vladimir Ryumin is going on. The greater part of today is devoted to medical examination of the crew. Immediately after their sleep, the dynamics of the cosmonauts' blood circulation in the conditions of complete rest was researched. The bioelectrical activity of the heart, mechanical breathing parametres, and vascular tension were studied, too. The clinical control during the examinations was carried out by means of the multifunctional apparatus Polynom-2M. In the course of the day the cosmonauts do physical exercises on the training facility and the bicycle ergometer, and monitor the functioning of scientific instrumentation. Two communication sessions are planned for tonight to transmit television images to the orbital complex. Another two technological experiments on space study of materials were carried out on April 7 and 8 on the Kristall installation in accordance with the programme of cooperation between the USSR and France. The cosmonauts already performed five such experiments the aim of which is to study the shaping of various materials in the conditions of microgravitation as well as to obtain semiconductors, metallic compounds, and magnetic materials. According to crew reports and telemetry data, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 space complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts are feeling well. The scientific research and experiments programme in the near-earth orbit is being implemented successfully.

BRIEFS

FAST NEUTRON REACTOR--Sverdlovsk, April 6, TASS--The commissioning of the first generating set in the USSR with a fast neutron reactor is being prepared in the Urals, at the Beloyarsk atomic power plant. Its construction has been completed in the main and liquid sodium, used as the heat carrier, is being pumped into it. The station's first two generating sets have a combined capacity of 300,000 kilowatts. The third set's design capacity is 600,000 kilowatts. For fifteen years already the Beloyarsk station is supplying electricity to the towns and plants of the Urals while serving at the same time as a sort of proving range for testing innovations of the Soviet atomic power industry. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD]

ANGARA-5 INSTALLATION--An installation soon to be built here for controlled thermonuclear synthesis will feature a new method to prevent the plasma's contact with the reactor walls and thereby save energy. The molten plasma will behave like a ball hit from all sides, with 48 accelerators performing that function. The installation, called the Angara-5, will be used in a bid to prove that a controlled thermonuclear reaction is physically possible as an unlimited and safe source of electric energy. It is expected that the plasma temperature will be brought up to 70 million degrees, 10 million more than the temperature already reached. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD]

KANSK-ACHINSK COMPLEX--In the initial stage of development of the Kansk-Achinski complex it is planned to build eight power stations with a total capacity of 100 million kw. It is considered that it will be possible to produce from the coal basin supplying the power stations up to 1 billion tons of fuel per year in the forseeable future. Creation of the complex is a necessity, as it is calculated that in the next 5-year plan Siberian areas alone will increase their electricity requirements by 16-18 million kw hours a year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD]